Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of Attorney General

Annual Report

For the period April 1, 1984, to
March 31, 1985

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINISTRY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ANNUAL REPORT

For the period April 1, 1984, to March 31, 1985

British Columbia Cataloguing in Publication Data
British Columbia. Ministry of Attorney General.
Annual report. --1977 ; 1980/81-

Report year ends March 31, 1980/81-
Continues: British Columbia. Ministry of the Attorney-General. Annual report. ISSN 0704-6022
ISSN 0704-6022

1. British Columbia. Ministry of Attorney General.

KEB475.A72A8 354.711065

The Honourable ROBERT GORDON ROGERS, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The annual report of the Ministry of Attorney General of the province for the period April 1, 1984, to March 31, 1985, is herewith respectfully submitted.

HONOURABLE BRIAN R. D. SMITH, Q.C.
Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General
June, 1986

The Honourable Brian R. D. Smith, Q.C.
Attorney General

SIR: I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Ministry of Attorney General for the period April 1, 1984, to March 31, 1985.

This is the fourth annual report to reflect a unified ministry of justice. Some of the branches, boards, and commissions reported here are required by statute to report through you annually to the legislature.

This is not a substitute for those reports. Those branches, boards, and commissions will, in the ordinary way, as is required, file an annual report.

E. N. (Ted) HUGHES, Q.C.
Deputy Attorney General

Ministry of Attorney General
Victoria, B.C.
June, 1986

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Introduction

The Attorney General

Her Majesty's Attorney General for British Columbia is the chief law officer of the province. He is charged by the *Attorney General Act* (1899) to:

- — oversee all matters connected with the administration of justice;
- — act in all litigation in which the province or any of its agencies is a party;
- — be the principal legal adviser to the Crown and the Legislature; and
- — take responsibility for correctional centres and other places of involuntary confinement in the province and all matters relating to the treatment of persons who offend the law.

The Attorney General is a minister of the Crown, responsible to the public for the operations of a ministry of the public service. As the chief legal adviser to the Cabinet, he must answer for the government of the day on all matters relating to the administration of justice in the province.

The current Attorney General, Brian R.D. Smith, Q.C., is the 33rd Attorney General of British Columbia and is responsible for the administration of 105 statutes (*See* Appendix for complete list.)

The Ministry of Attorney General

The Ministry of Attorney General had an operating budget of $344,187,821 and some 4,561 staff in 1984-85. With the responsibility for the general discharge of the policing roles of some 6,200 police officers (including auxiliary and reserve) serving the province and of the various regulatory agencies, the administration of justice is one the most complex functions of government.

Notwithstanding this, British Columbia is one of the few Canadian jurisdictions to operate a unified justice ministry, with all components of the justice system responsible to a single minister.

The Deputy Attorney General is responsible for all operations of the Ministry other than corrections, including police, criminal prosecutions, legal services to government, court services, planning and support services, and a range of regulatory services. Corrections operations is the responsibility of the Commissioner of Corrections, who also carries deputy minister status and reports directly to the Attorney General.

The Ministry consists of five operational branches with responsibility for police, courts, criminal prosecutions, corrections, and legal services to government and two headquarters branches with responsibility for policy planning and support services. In addition, there are a number of regulatory services provided mostly by independent boards and commissions which, for administrative purposes, report through the operational and headquarters branches. (*See* organization chart in Appendix.)

There are three assistant deputy attorneys general, with responsibilities for civil law, criminal law, and policy planning respectively. Each of the other branches is headed by an assistant deputy minister or, in the case of the Corrections Branch, the Commissioner of Corrections. These seven branch heads and the Deputy Attorney General constitute the Ministry's executive committee and, on behalf of the Attorney General, collectively exercise management responsibility for the Ministry as a whole. The executive committee also has the responsibility for recommending to the Attorney General policies and priorities in relation to the Ministry's operation and legislative programs and for overall planning for an integrated justice system.

Individually, the branch heads are responsible and accountable for the operations of their respective branches and for the development of policy and procedures necessary to carry out their mandates. Thus, for operational purposes, the management structure of the Ministry can be described as decentralized; whereas, for the development of policy on major issues relating to the administration of justice and for

Ministry-wide planning, a corporate management process operates.

In Court Services, Criminal Justice, and Corrections branches, as well as some regulatory programs, management responsibility for operational programs is further decentralized to the regional level. Regional heads have direct responsibility for all line staff and operations.

This structure of the Ministry ensures both the independence of action necessary for the proper functioning of the justice system and the coordinated approach necessary to the operation of a system of its complexity.

Ministry Services and Programs in 1984-85

The services of the Ministry fall in four major categories:

— justice services (including police, courts, criminal prosecutions, and corrections);

— legal services (to government);

— planning and support services; and

— regulatory services (including film classification, land titles, beneficent estate management and protection (Public Trustee), parole, coroners, police practices and training, horse racing, fire training, prevention, and suppression, public legal services, law reform, criminal injury compensation, and services for persons mentally unfit to stand trial).

Justice Services

Police

The 6,200 police serving the province (including auxiliary and reserve) are undoubtedly the most visible component of the justice system. The effective protection of life and property and the reduction of crime is the responsibility of the Police Services Branch (*Attorney General Act*, *Police Act*). The branch oversees the policing of the *Criminal Code of Canada* and the offence provisions of provincial statutes, as well as the general discharge of the police role.

The various programs of the branch include: police policy issues; regulation of firearms, private investigators, and security agencies; countering organized crime and major criminal activities; and traffic safety, crime prevention, and services to victims of crime.

Police Policy

Police policy issues include:

— providing policy advice on policing issues to the Assistant Deputy Minister, Police Services;

— negotiating and administering the province's contractual obligations regarding the federal-provincial agreements on provincial and municipal policing, 50 provincial-municipal policing agreements, and the federal-provincial agreement on Indian special constables;

— administering the province's responsibilities for the keep of provincial prisoners; and

— planning for the police role in provincial emergencies.

Firearms, Private Investigators, and Security Agencies

The Security Programs Division is responsible for administering the part of the *Criminal Code* which relates to weapons generally and firearms specifically. In addition, the division administers the *Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act* and the automobile master-key provisions contained in the *Criminal Code*.

Organized Crime and Major Criminal Activities

The Ministry develops and coordinates efforts to identify, suppress, and prevent organized crime and major criminal activities in the province through the Coordinated Law Enforcement Unit (CLEU) (*Justice Administration Act*).

The unit researches, develops, and implements projects related to the control, regulation, and prevention of organized crime that are outside the traditional police role of arrest, prosecution, and incarceration; e.g. development of regulatory law strategies against organized crime.

The Vancouver Joint Force Operation is responsible for the identification and apprehension of organized and major criminals in the Lower Mainland through focused, long-term investigation.

The Vancouver Island Joint Force Operation is similarly responsible for these efforts on the Island.

Traffic Safety, Crime Prevention, and Services to Victims of Crime

A primary goal of the Ministry is to encourage all elements of the community to participate in increasing road traffic safety, preventing crime, and improving services to crime victims. The programs directed toward achieving this goal are incorporated in the Policing Programs Division, and include:

— CounterAttack (drinking driving);

— Road Traffic Safety;

— Crime Prevention;

— Crime Victim Services;

— Kootenay Committee on Intergroup Relations; and

— Auxiliary/Reserve Police Programs.

Police

1984-85

In conjunction with the B.C. Police Commission, the Police Services Policy Division completed a review of the *Police Act*, the first phase of which resulted in amendments that will:

— include a provision for dealing with frivolous complaints against police;

— enable the Attorney General to appoint auxiliary police officers and special provincial constables; and

— enable the Attorney General to provide legal costs incurred by auxiliary officers as a result of the performance of their duties.

In other developments:

— a new draft policy for keep of provincial prisoners was prepared and circulated to all police departments in the province;

— development of policy for auxiliary police officers and review of police financing was continued;

— development of integrated Uniform Crime Reporting data and a police administrative data base was commenced; and

— study of regional policing was continued.

There were 567 firearms business licences issued to provincial merchants throughout the year; 293 businesses were licensed to sell only ammunition. Each firearms business, except for those licensed only to sell ammunition, were inspected by firearms officers. British Columbia was compensated by the federal government in the amount of $132.45 for each inspection as a consequence of a federal-provincial agreement.

Peace officers issued 19,347 firearms acquisition certificates during the year, which generated revenue in the amount of $266,506. After reimbursement to the municipal governments for the use of their police resources, $109,962 was paid to the provincial government. Gross firearms revenue collected from the federal government totalled $444,570.

One hundred fifty automobile master-key licences were issued during the year. As the issuance of these licences is an administrative responsibility for which there is no federal-provincial cost-sharing agreement, they are done so without charge.

A total of 665 business licences and 3,780 employee licences were issued pursuant to the *Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act*, generating a total revenue of $275,069.

COUNTERATTACK/DRINKING-DRIVING — Initiated by the Attorney General in 1977 in conjunction with the Insurance Corporation of B.C., the Ministry's CounterAttack program has one major objective: reducing alcohol-related road-traffic casualty accidents.

The program's activities involve police enforcement, public information and education, community involvement, research, and legislative initiatives.

CounterAttack addresses both short- and long-term goals. The short-term goal of removing drinking drivers from the road, particularly at high risk periods, relies on strategies, such as maintaining a visible police presence, and is supported by public information and media programs to amplify police activity.

The longer-term goals of changing individuals' and societies' attitudes and behavior about drinking driving are being met by an increasing number of initiatives. The foundation and maintenance of a province-wide network of youth and community leaders is an example. CounterAttack's school, student, and community programs now in place are part of a comprehensive traffic safety education process that is unique in North America.

Research since 1977 provides a conservative estimate that drinking-driving casualty accidents would be an average of at least 10 per cent higher each year, had no countermeasures been implemented. This translates into a savings of 30 lives, 850 injuries, and $10 million per year.

The CounterAttack program produced and aired four new television and radio messages throughout the year, supported by new posters and brochures emphasizing the dangers of being a passenger with a drinking driver.

Quarterly meetings with senior police traffic supervisors resulted in:

— a province-wide April-May CounterAttack road-check blitz;

— a September CounterAttack road-check blitz; and

— the annual Christmas drinking-driving check blitz.

In other developments:

— 450 delegates attended the second annual provincial conference on traffic safety for community leaders in Vancouver on 29-30 November;

— 17 research reports and a year-end summary of research were published;

— a CounterAttack scientific research paper on police enforcement techniques was delivered at the Canadian Multi-Disciplinary Road Safety Conference in Montreal;

— various educational seminars were conducted by staff for Crown counsel, traffic police, community traffic safety agencies, and others; and

— staff participated in a federal-provincial conference in Ottawa on impaired-driving legislation and drinking-driving countermeasures.

Calendar-year 1984 was the lowest year of record for alcohol-related accidents resulting in injury or death.

ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY — Coordinating government traffic safety initiatives aimed at reducing the incidence and severity of road traffic accidents is the objective of the government's interministerial Continuing Committee for Traffic Safety (CCTS).

The committee is staffed by the Policing Programs Division and chaired by the Assistant Deputy Minister, Police Services Branch. It comprises senior officials from the ministries of Attorney General (including representatives of the CounterAttack program who contribute staffing, coordination, and research resources), Transportation and Highways, Health, the Insurance Corporation of B.C., the RCMP, the Vancouver and Victoria police departments, and the B.C. Association of Chiefs of Police.

A variety of traffic safety initiatives has been implemented through the cooperative actions of the CCTS members, including:

— motor vehicle legislation and regulation amendments;

— provincial enforcement programs and pilot projects;

— formation of regional traffic law enforcement committees;

— youth and adult leaders' traffic safety conferences; and

— school and community education programs.

Comprehensive research and accident analysis helped to direct and evaluate the traffic safety programs. Development began on a five-year traffic safety plan that, with ministerial consent, will guide the CCTS to 1990.

A major task in 1984-85 was the development of a study of integrating government strategies to reduce the incidence and costs of drinking driving. Three task groups were appointed to examine prevention and deterrence, legislation and enforcement, and treatment and rehabilitation. Consultation with non-governmental agencies and community groups was a feature of the study, which will be considered by the Deputy Minister's Committee on Social Services.

VICTIM SERVICES — A Victim Services section and coordinator was established within the Policing Programs Division in early-1984 to increase and improve services to crime victims and improve the ways in which the justice system responds to their needs.

In order to achieve these goals, work is undertaken with professionals both within the system as well as outside government and with community agencies. Much of the work includes communication with the public through speaking engagements, panel discussions, and seminars.

Staff training and public education regarding victims were established as priorities for Min-

istry resources in 1984-85. Victim-impact statements were encouraged through cooperation in a test project with the federal Department of Justice. The Victim Services section also participated in and co-chaired the Federal-Provincial Working Group on Justice for Victims of Crime.

The two major initiatives for the section were the implementation of the wife-assault policy and development of a child-assault policy.

Activities of the Wife-Assault Policy Implementation Team included:

- — participation in a number of cross-system training workshops around the province;
- — revision of a wife-assault public information pamphlet;
- — completion of a 15-minute police roll-call training tape and manual (produced by the Justice Institute Police Academy);
- — commencement of a 40-minute cross-system training tape;
- — continuing internal monitoring efforts to assess the implementation process and the impact of the policy; and
- — negotiations with the federal government for funds to monitor and assess the policy.

A child sexual-abuse policy was developed and submitted for approval to the Ministry executive committee. The Police Services representative on the Child Sexual-Abuse Policy Committee, who also chairs the committee, represents the Ministry on an inter-ministry child-abuse working group. This group developed the new *Inter-Ministry Child Abuse Handbook*, and worked on a variety of tasks related to the government's response to child abuse for the Deputy Ministers of Social Services Committee.

CRIME PREVENTION — The Police Services Crime Prevention Unit maintains program support to a variety of police and community-based crime prevention programs. The unit helps to develop, monitor, and evaluate experimental projects involving a combination of municipal, provincial, federal, and private resources. The conclusion of these projects will have variable impacts on Ministry and other governmental budgets, policy development programs, organizations, and staffing.

The core program services provided by the unit include:

- — coordination of provincial police crime prevention programs;
- — development and standardization of resource materials;
- — liaison with the Justice Institute and Solicitor General's Consultation Centre; and
- — instruction at the B.C. Police Academy (Justice Institute) for basic and advanced crime prevention programs.

The unit consolidated crime prevention services in 1984-85 in line with the Ministry's policy implementation activities. A number of inter-branch and inter-ministry initiatives were also carried out. These included service coordination proposals, as well as joint-public education projects in conjunction with courts, corrections, and the Ministry of Education. A base-level security program package in the B.C. *Housing Code* was put into place with primary assistance from the RCMP and the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing.

The B.C. Crime Prevention Association, a broad-based volunteer agency which draws its members from all elements of the community and police, was supported by the Ministry during the year and, together with the Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General, co-funded the prestigious *Prevention* magazine and the association's crime prevention workshops for police and community practitioners.

KOOTENAY COMMITTEE ON INTER-GROUP RELATIONS — This committee has the singular objective of helping to eliminate the threat of arson and other depradations in the Doukhobor community. Its efforts are directed at attempting to resolve conflicts between the various Doukhobor groups and between those groups and governments.

Police

In order to gather and analyse information from all available sources pertaining to Doukhobor issues, the committee held interviews with numerous Doukhobors and gathered information from the University of British Columbia, Selkirk College, the public archives of Victoria, Ottawa, Saskatoon, Nelson, and Vancouver, the City of Grand Forks, and RCMP headquarters in Ottawa.

Evidence was presented at the October session concerning the relationship of Peter P. Verigin (Orthodox) and the Sons of Freedom during the 1930s. A second presentation was made at the April session based on information gathered from archival sources regarding the 1924-CPR-train explosion that killed the first Doukhobor leader in Canada.

Although there were a few residential fires that impeded progress, the major accomplishment in 1984-85 was the signing of an interim accord between the Union of Spiritual Communities of Christ (Orthodox) and the Reformed Doukhobors.

AUXILIARY/RESERVE POLICE PROGRAMS — This program oversees the use of volunteer services of reserve police constables by the various municipal police forces and the deployment of auxiliary police constables by the RCMP.

Minor amendments to the *Police Act* were introduced in 1984-85 that shifted authority for appointing auxiliary police from the commissioner of the provincial force to the Attorney General. The amendment also clarified the *peace officer*-status of the auxiliary constable.

The approximately 1,400 reserve/auxiliary members in 1984-85 contributed in excess of 200,000 hours of volunteer police services in 1984-85.

The 1984-85 budget for the Police Services Branch was $77,475,720.

Courts

The Court Services Branch is responsible for providing timely and equitable access to all patrons of the various levels of courts in British Columbia, including Provincial, County, Supreme, and the B.C. Court of Appeal. The Assistant Deputy Minister in charge of Court Services is responsible to the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal, the Chief Justice of the Supreme and County Court, and the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court for providing independent judicial administrative services. He is responsible to the Attorney General for providing court administration services (*Court of Appeal Act*, 1979, *Supreme Court Act*, 1976, amended *Provincial Court Act*, 1980). The three major programs of the branch include court administration, sheriff services, and reporting/recording services.

Court Administration

Court administration involves all the clerical, accounting, and quasi-judicial functions required by the approximately 80 court locations throughout the province. These include:

—preparation and maintenance of court files and preparation of court dockets;

—receipt and disposition of revenue and trust money, including fines, bail, family maintenance, suiters' trust funds, and other items;

—provision of justices of the peace and registrars for release of accused persons on bail, issuance of search warrants and warrants for arrest, taxation of accounts, maintenance hearings, etc.;

—provision of clerical staff in the courts for recording of pleas, dispositions, trial dates, etc.; and

—marking, control, security, and disposal of exhibits used in the courts, such as drugs, money, documents, etc.

Sheriffs

Sheriffs Services provide prisoner and court security, ensure court attendance by the appropriate parties, including prospective jurors, escort accused and convicted persons to and from the courts, and seize goods or chattels as ordered by the court. Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs are peace officers and have all the powers and responsibilities associated with that position.

Transcripts

Reporting Services provides official court reporters and court recorders for recording and maintaining verbatim transcripts of all proceedings in courts in British Columbia.

1984-85

COURT ACTIVITY — Provincial Court activity in 1984 followed normal monthly fluctuations, except in September when new cases dropped 20 per cent from the total for September of the previous year. *Criminal Code* and federal statute cases were down 6 per cent from the previous fiscal year, and the number of new provincial traffic cases were down 8 per cent. Criminal cases pending at the end of the fiscal year decreased almost 20 per cent from the previous year. The percentage of cases that have been pending over three months has also decreased by 12 per cent from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Youth Court cases were down over 25 per cent from the juvenile delinquency totals of the previous year.

Family Court new cases and Small Claim Court actions commenced have remained virtually unchanged from the previous year.

Superior Court activity was up in criminal and bankruptcy cases, but down in other areas. Criminal cases were up 4 per cent from last year, but up 25 per cent since 1981. Bankruptcy cases were up 10 per cent from last year, but up 172 per cent from 1981.

Civil cases were down 10 per cent from the previous year, but still up 17 per cent from the 1981 total. Many of the trials resulting from the large increase in civil filings in 1982 and 1983 were being scheduled for hearing during this fiscal year.

Superior Court	1984 vs. 1983
New criminal cases	up 4%
New civil cases	down 10%
Divorce	down 5%
Probate	down 2%
Adoption	down 18%
Bankruptcy	up 10%

OTHER ACTIVITY — Several major initiatives were undertaken in the province in this fiscal year. The branch signalled its intent to initiate a continuing program evaluation process by performing a major evaluation of the prisoner escort program. As a result of the findings, the program has achieved significant efficiencies through improved coordination of prisoner escorts throughout the province.

A branch audit program was formalized by the appointment of an audit manager on 1 Apr 85. The *Guide to the Operational Audit*, a planning tool and methodology for all facets of the audit program, was also developed. The number and scope of both financial and operational audits were increased (seven operational, eight financial, and four statistical audits were performed).

Highlights for the year include:

—a fee structure review, resulting in recommendations to increase cost recovery without imposing excessive costs to litigants;

—saving $450,000 by equiping the new Kamloops courthouse with both new and used furniture;

—a cost-per-case study in small claim cases, resulting in a cost analysis of each step in the small claim process (to be used for measuring the impact of policy change); and

—a staff equity study, resulting in a method of ensuring that staff allocated throughout the province are sufficient to provide equitable service to the public.

In other developments:

—small claim procedures were revised to meet the requirements of the new act awaiting proclamation;

—a new, one-write trust accounting system was implemented province-wide; and

—automated systems were initiated or enhanced for traffic, Supreme and County Court (civil), Crown counsel index, Courts Records Centre; Court of Appeal case tracking (criminal and civil), fine collection/accounts receivable, and *Young Offenders Act* requirements.

The court reporting function used approximately 109 contracted reporters and 39 staff reporters.

The service of criminal documents, formerly a responsibility of Sheriff Services, was transfered to police forces in the province. Many criminal documents are now served by mail, with the remainder being served by police officers in the course of their regular duties. Family Court documents continue to be served by deputy sheriffs. Except for civil documents that are required by statute to be served by deputy sheriffs, the litigants in civil processes now obtain service through private process servers.

Expenditures for 1984-85 were $76,873,484. Costs were kept down through a number of initiatives, including changes in service of most criminal and civil documents and coordination of the ground prisoner escort program.

Criminal Prosecutions

Criminal prosecutions are conducted by Crown counsel services of the Criminal Justice Branch (*Attorney General Act*). The branch also provides legal advice to government and develops policy and procedures on matters relating to the criminal law and its enforcement.

Prosecutions

Crown counsel's primary goal is the efficient and effective prosecution of criminal cases, provincial statutes, and certain municipal by-laws in the trial and appellate courts of the province and in the Supreme Court of Canada. This also includes advising the police and other officials within the criminal justice system on specific cases, participating in committees to reflect changing priorities in the administration of criminal justice, and dealing with witnesses and victims who come into contact with Crown counsel.

Criminal Law and Enforcement Policy and Analysis

Policy and analysis of criminal law and enforcement matters are provided by the headquarters operation of the branch. These include:

—advising government on matters of criminal law and enforcement;

—initiating, developing, and implementing research and analysis of policy and procedures in matters relating to criminal law and enforcement;

—analysing new and established legislation;

—participating on committees and task forces on matters pertaining to criminal law and the criminal justice system; and

—providing administrative support, including interprovincial transfer of criminal charges and probation orders, preparation of orders-in-council, and responses to inquiries from the public.

1984-85

A reorganization of regional offices resulted in the consolidation of the North and South Fraser regions into a single region (Fraser), with headquarters in New Westminster. This move enabled the branch to achieve greater efficiency by removing duplication in administration and centralizing the decision-making process within the region.

Crown counsel continued to refine the quality-control process through which all police reports are examined by Crown prior to the swearing of the information (formal written accusation, or charge, filed in a court). This has resulted in resource and financial savings by reducing the number of police hours at trials, thus requiring less police overtime.

Expansion in the use of contracts for Crown counsel continued and greater use of the private bar in criminal prosecutions was encouraged. The Crown counsel system continued to benefit not only from a highly-trained and professional permanent Crown counsel staff, but also from the use of lawyers outside public service.

The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and the new *Young Offenders Act* continued to have significant impact on law enforcement. Criminal Justice Branch members were required to remain current on all trial and appellate court decisions on the Charter's impact upon the criminal justice system and on developments concerning young offenders.

In accordance with branch priorities, new policies were established relating to child sexual abuse and wife assault. Greater emphasis was placed in these two areas. Greater emphasis was also given to the rights of victims. The branch is sensitive to concerns that victims have been regarded as the forgotten persons in the criminal justice process. Methods by which the impact of crimes upon the victims and ways in which evidence (property) can be returned to victims were further developed.

The Ministerial Case Management Evaluation Task Force was established in June, 1980, to evaluate administrative procedures and programs and bring about improvement in the management of cases coming before the

courts. Recommendations taken from the final report resulted in the development of an automated method of printing informations and methods by which computers can enhance the efficiency of the operation continued. The systems greatly assisted response to enquiries from the public.

An amendment to the *Motor Vehicle Act* requiring suspected impaired drivers to give samples of their blood for analysis and creating a provincial offence of "driving over .08" became effective 1 Oct 83. Members of the branch continued their involvement in developments relating to motor vehicles, and, in particular, considerations to more effective options to the *Criminal Code* charging process as a method of deterring drinking and driving.

At the Uniformity Conference in 1979, British Columbia proposed the establishment of a task force to restructure and rewrite the *Criminal Code*. The review is expected to provide Parliament and the Canadian people with a modern *Criminal Code* that is clear and simple so that the criminal law will be understood and its procedures consistent. A comprehensive and accelerated review was approved and is currently underway.

Federal *Criminal Code* omnibus legislation introduced in the House of Commons 19 Dec 84 will impose increased penalties for all forms of impaired driving and will create new offences of dangerous or impaired driving causing death or bodily harm.

The total fiscal allocation for the branch was $15,860,120, although $17,778,801 was actually expended. This overexpenditure of $1,918,681 resulted primarily from significantly increased building-occupancy charges and the costs of utilizing counsel from the private sector. A number of initiatives were taken to reduce expenditures, including reductions in both full-time and contract personnel, travel restrictions, and close monitoring of all expenditures.

Corrections

The Corrections Branch provides the services, programs, and facilities in British Columbia for the correction and treatment of persons who offend the law, including the various levels of intervention, security, control, and supervision required by the provincial justice system (B.C. *Correction Act*, B.C. *Family Relations Act*, federal and provincial *Young Offenders* acts, *Parole Act*, *Prison and Reformatories Act*, *Criminal Code of Canada*). The branch also offers mediation and conciliation services to persons considering court intervention in resolving their family/marital disputes. If required, the branch provides information to the courts to assist in the resolution of these disputes, particularly in matters involving family maintenance and child custody and access.

Corrections programs and services include: adult institutions for remanded persons and those serving sentences of up to two years; juvenile institutions for remanded and sentenced youth; adult and juvenile probation services; Family Court counselling; and community service order programs. The programs and services are administered through five geographic regions.

Adult Correctional Centres

There are 27 adult correctional centres in British Columbia operated and staffed by the Corrections Branch. These centres house men and women who are remanded (ordered into custody to await trial) or sentenced to serve a term of up to two years less a day in jail.

All adult correctional centres are categorized as either secure, open, or community facilities. In secure facilities, the major emphasis is on control, separation, and protection. Open facilities, which house the largest proportion of sentenced inmates, emphasize organized work projects or specialized training programs. In community facilities, the emphasis is given to community employment, training, and education.

There are two correctional centres for women — one open and one secure. Both are located on the Lower Mainland.

All remanded prisoners are housed in secure custody. Prisoners who have received sentences of up to two years less a day are admitted to various correctional centres at various levels of security throughout the province.

Youth Custody Centres

There are four youth custody centres in British Columbia — two secure and two open.

Willingdon Youth Detention Centre (Burnaby) and Victoria Youth Detention Centre provide secure custody for youth, both male and female, who are remanded into custody to await trial or are sentenced to a period of containment. Secure facilities provide custody for young offenders while offering opportunities for age-appropriate activities aimed at minimizing the negative effects of containment.

Centre Creek Camp in Chilliwack and Lakeview Camp near Campbell River are open facilities for youths who do not require secure custody. Open camps prepare young offenders for successful reintegration into the community by providing a structured setting to promote personal growth, educational skills, and healthy work habits. Positive behavior and performance are rewarded.

Probation, Family, and Community Services

Probation officers, including Family Court counsellors, are posted to all major centres in British Columbia. They serve courts, offenders, and families, as well as the communities in which they are posted. They are peace officers and officers of the court and function as community workers, administrators, counsellors, investigators, mediators, referral agents, assessors, negotiators, and resources to other components of the justice system.

As peace officers, they support law and order by monitoring offenders and enforcing the probation, bail, or parole conditions to which they are subject.

As officers of the court, probation officers conduct investigations and prepare reports on

accused persons and offenders and advise the courts in matters such as sentencing, program information/availability, and dispositional reviews.

Those working as Family Court counsellors assist families and couples having difficulties with separation and child custody, guardianship, and access.

Complaints and Standards Enforcement

The Inspection and Standards Division receives and examines complaints from or on behalf of inmates, probationers, parolees, and youths or parents of youths in contact with the corrections system. On the request of the Commissioner of Corrections or the Attorney General, the division also investigates matters respecting the administration of the *Correction Act*, including incidents of disturbance, riot, death, suicide, serious accident, escape, and allegations of staff misconduct.

In addition, the director of the division receives and reviews appeals from inmates and staff with regard to punishment decisions from disciplinary hearings resulting from inmate violation of institutional rules.

The Corrections Branch tables a separate annual report.

1984-85

Numerous initiatives were undertaken in the year to resolve problems of overcrowding in institutions and of increasing workloads in both institutions and probation, family, and community service areas due to staff reductions and government restraint measures. These initiatives required contracting a number of services, including food services for institutions, community service order programs, youth residential attendance programs, some educational services, and chaplaincy services province-wide. A director of medical services was also contracted.

Other initiatives included introducing a 12-hour shift in several centres, reviewing and updating systems and procedures, implementing an early release program for certain inmates for employment or educational purposes, and expanding and renovating outdated institutions.

The federal *Young Offenders Act* (YOA) was proclaimed on 2 Apr 84, and corresponding provincial legislation was proclaimed 11 Jun 84. Revisions to existing branch policies and procedures were made to accommodate the new youth justice system. New policy in youth program areas were developed as well and disseminated via an interim *Youth Services Manual of Operations*.

Renovations and expansions to open and secure centres and plans for anticipated long-term facility requirements were completed to alleviate overcrowded conditions in youth centres.

In keeping with the YOA's "principles of minimum intervention," the branch allocated considerable resources to community-based services and programs for youth. These province-wide measures were organized in several ways, involving branch community service workers, contracted community-based organizations, and volunteer groups.

A wide range of staff training programs and services were implemented by the Corrections Academy at the Justice Institute. These programs enabled the branch to offer better services to natives, and in family counselling and mediation, wife assault, child custody and access, and enforcing conditions of breaches of probation.

In response to the increased use of contracted services, systems were developed to monitor and evaluate these services. These initiatives resulted in increased efficiencies in the delivery of services and programs while maintaining high quality standards.

Inmate work programs were enhanced and increased to provide more opportunities for inmates to improve job skills, work habits and attitudes, and sense of responsibility. Apart from traditional facility maintenance activities, inmates were involved in a variety of production activities. These included farming and gar-

dening, lumber and forestry work, metal- and woodworking, automotive maintenance, fiberglass product manufacturing, fish rearing, fire suppression, and parks clean-up. Through community-oriented work programs, inmates contributed goods and services to the community, representing about 10 per cent of the total number of hours worked.

The Inspection and Standards Division expanded its approach to the inspection of adult institutions and youth programs to focus on standards of service delivery and operations policy. Sixteen probation offices were audited in 1984, with the process expanded to include examination of the quality of service delivery to police, courts, and Crown counsel.

The branch developed a strategic plan creating a context for setting organizational goals and the basis from which to make operational decisions over the mid- to long-range future. The final draft of the plan is to be completed in the 1985-86 fiscal year.

The branch administered a total operating budget of $106,580,344, including approximately $19.3 million in building-occupancy charges not included in the previous year's budget.

Legal Services

Legal Services to Government

The Attorney General, all ministries of government, and certain extra-ministerial governmental agencies receive whatever civil (non-criminal) legal services they require from the Legal Services Branch.

The primary goal of the branch is to respond in a timely and effective way to the government's requirement for legal services in such specialized areas as civil and constitutional litigation (lawsuits), administrative law, the drafting and publication of statutory material, labor law, the preparation of contracts to which the government or its agencies are a party, as well as legal advice on proposed government policy. The branch also meets the requirements of all government ministries for day-to-day legal advice respecting the administration of all government programs and responsibilities.

1984-85

A major branch program accounting for some 35 per cent of the branch's annual budget was the provision of legal services and counsel to the Ministry of Human Resources in the area of family law. This is done through a core of staff as well as a provincial network of members of the private bar under contract to the Ministry. These lawyers were primarily engaged in wardship proceedings, defence of wards under the *Young Offenders Act*, family advocate matters, as well as related matters on behalf of the Superintendent of Family and Child Services.

The branch's personnel and budget were both reduced this fiscal year by approximately 4 per cent. Services to government, however, were maintained at previous levels.

Expenditures were within 1 per cent of the branch's budget of $8.7 million. Building-occupancy charges were reduced by consolidating operations into a single location in both Victoria and Vancouver.

The ratio of support staff to lawyers is considerably lower than in a typical private sector law firm, which has been accomplished largely by the continued introduction of improved word-processing capability. This has also assisted in meeting the aim of improving support-staff productivity.

Rates paid to lawyers engaged on an *ad hoc* basis were not increased in order to maintain expenditures within budget.

Planning and Support Services

Policy Planning

Although each branch of the Ministry is responsible for developing most policy dealing with its specific operations, policy affecting the Ministry as a whole or special areas that do not fall comfortably within a specific branch are the responsibilities of the Policy Planning Branch. These include:

—provision of specialized policy, analysis, and program development services to the Ministry and its executive committee;

—provision of various project services, including the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of programs and procedures with the Ministry, as well as the administration of grants and the provision of consultation services to community groups;

—continuing consultation with the Legal Services Society and the Law Reform Commission, as well as federal agencies, the Law Society of B.C., the Canadian Bar Association, and other justice-related organizations; and

—coordination of the Ministry's legislative program and its participation in federal-provincial meetings and conferences.

1984-85

The branch oversaw the introduction of seven bills in the legislature, including:

—*Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act* (1 and 2), 1984;

—*Young Offenders Act* (British Columbia);

—*Builders Lien Amendment Act*, 1984;

—*Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act* (1), 1985;

—*Attorney General Statutes Amendment Act* (1), 1985; and

—*Law Reform Amendment Act*, 1985.

Recommendations of the Law Reform Commission were also utilized to begin development of family law omnibus (multi-purpose) legislation.

The Policy and Program Analysis Divison also undertook an extensive review of legislation pertaining to professional organizations, continued a review of enforcement options relating to drinking-driving and other serious driving offences, examined procedures pertaining to Small Claim Court, reviewed policies regarding interest on money held in trust, and reviewed legislative options regarding the classification and regulation of videotapes.

The Ministry maintained its responsibilities on behalf of the contracting provinces and territories for coordinating negotiations with the federal government for cost-sharing agreements for the delivery of legal aid services. The Policy and Program Analysis Division also performed a secretariat role to the Task Force on Public Legal Services.

The Ministry continues to play a coordinating role in the administration of agreements between the federal and provincial governments concering the exchange of information between governments under the *Access to Information Act* (Canada).

The Policy and Program Analysis Division served on the *Young Offenders Act* system committee and the YOA policy committee, as well as working on policies respecting records destruction as required by the act. The division also assumed increased responsibility for the provision of policy advice regarding the enforcement provisions of the *Motor Vehicle Act*.

Improved management information with which to monitor demands, activities, and performance within the Ministry is provided by the production of a monthly *Key Indicator Report*. In addition, the division began production of a YOA quarterly report providing information to management to assess the impact on the justice system of the implementation of the act.

Work was initiated on a joint project with the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics to establish the data bases and a simulation model for the adult criminal justice system. The intent was to allow for the assessment of the impact, in terms of caseload and costs, of policy, procedural, or legislative change in any part of the justice system.

COMMUNITY GRANTS PROGRAM — Core funding of the community grants program continued to provide administrative costs such as salaries, office overhead, clerical expenses, and transportation. Core funding in the amount of $549,871 was provided to the following agencies:

—Allied Indian and Metis Society;

—B. C. Borstal Association;

—Elizabeth Fry Society (Vancouver, Kamloops, and Central Okanagan);

—John Howard Society of B.C.;

—M2W2 Association-Christian Volunteers in Corrections; and

—Public Legal Education Society.

Interministerial grants in the amount $280,062 were made available to six sexual-assault centres on behalf of the government, with the Ministry's Special Projects Division assuming overall administrative responsibility. The centres provide services to victims of sexual assault, as well as community education about this issue.

A grant of $1,370,870 for the Native Courtworker and Counselling Association of B.C. was jointly funded with the federal Department of Justice to provide a network of native courtworkers throughout the province to assist individuals of native ancestry who come in conflict with the law. A management review of this program was carried out by the Ministry in 1984-85. Continuing consultation services to this agency were provided by Ministry officials to assist with the implementation of the recommendations.

All funded agencies continued at the previous year's funding level. Organizations continued to make necessary program and staffing decisions to ensure maximum service delivery within available resources. Monitoring of these grants through regular agency reports and direct contact by Ministry officials continued.

***YOUNG OFFENDERS ACT* IMPLEMENTATION** — An alternative measures (to incarceration) monitoring and evaluation program was established to:

—provide uniform information about the use of funded alternative measures programs for management monitoring and decision-making;

—provide a province-wide profile of various alternative measures programs; and

—provide an information-base for evaluating the impact of the YOA and B.C policy regarding the use of pre-trial alternatives.

A standardized data-recording system was developed and key statistics collated and published monthly by program, region, and province. Detailed analysis was provided quarterly in addition to the annual evaluation report on each program. A small contract ($15,000) was given to private consultants to develop and maintain this program.

A program was established to coordinate the development and submission to the federal government of program funding requests from any community or provincial government source under the guidelines for special YOA funding by the Solicitor General.

Policy and procedural guidelines were developed and approved by the YOA policy committee and the coordination function was provided as required.

A Community Education and Training program was established to provide basic training on the YOA to the Ministry of Human Resources, community agencies, organizations, and individuals working with youth, and to provide general information on the YOA to the public. Over 40 workshops, seminars, and information sessions were provided throughout the province. An extensive resource package was put together, including a *Guide to the YOA in B.C.*

The YOA provides for the establishment, through appointment by the Attorney General, of Youth Justice committees in any community in order to help ensure the effectiveness of the youth justice process. When the YOA was proclaimed, it was stipulated that any Family Court committee which was already established under the *Provincial Court Act* could apply for dual designation as a Family Court

Committee/Youth Justice Committee. The Special Projects Division acts as the liaison between the committees and the Ministry.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, there were 25 Family Court committees in communities throughout the province in various stages of activity. Eleven of these applied for and received dual-designation during the year. An annual meeting of all these committees was held in February in Maple Ridge where the mandate and future role were reviewed. A number of meetings took place with community representatives during the year and regional networks were established to continue sharing information on local concerns and possible interventions.

CRIME PREVENTION — In partnership with Police Services and the Ministry's Committee on Crime Prevention, the Special Projects Division provided consultation and limited financial assistance to agencies and organizations active in crime prevention. A wide variety of activities resulted, including development of a major, bi-monthly crime prevention magazine and the sponsorship of over 25 crime prevention seminars on topics ranging from basic crime prevention to child sexual-abuse prevention. The program involved a financial expenditure of $51,500.

WIFE ASSAULT IMPLEMENTATION TEAM — A new wife-assault policy implemented 1 Apr 84 reflects a law-enforcement approach to wife assault and was supported and monitored by the Wife Assault Implementation Team coordinated by the Special Projects Division. The team consisted of representatives from Police Services, Corrections, and Criminal Justice. The intent was to ensure effective implementation of the new policy in all jurisdictions of the province and to assist both justice system professionals and community agencies in understanding the intent of the new policies.

A number of publications were produced and funding was secured to produce a 30-minute training video for justice system professionals and individuals working with both victims and offenders. Workshops were held in various locations across the province to provide orientation and to answer questions concerning the new policy.

All operations collected statistics to document the effectiveness of the policy and negotiations continued with the federal government to obtain funds for a formal evaluation.

FAMILY MAINTENANCE PROJECT — In partnership with the Ministry of Human Resources, the Ministry of Attorney General established a pilot demonstration project to enforce existing maintenance orders and obtain maintenance orders for those eligible (initially, only those on income assistance). Administered by the Special Projects Division, the program aims to:

—provide legal and court services required by the clients;

—increase the size of maintenance awards being made by the court;

—automatically monitor all payments;

—initiate enforcement proceedings immediately upon default; and

—evaluate the project in terms of its cost-benefit and potential for expansion as a regular program.

The Ministry developed a complete functional plan, hired the required staff, and set up all the systems necessary to implement the project, at costs of $51,113.

PORNOGRAPHY — Assistance was provided to the Working Committee on Pornography to develop policy and act as liaison with community groups and other organizations active in this area. Consultation and a liaison function with the Ministry was provided to the Periodical Review Board, established as an independent structure to advise the magazine industry on distribution of pornography.

PUBLIC LEGAL EDUCATION/INFORMATION COMMITTEE — As a result of recommendations from the Ministry task force, this committee was struck in the fall,

1984, to exchange information between the funders of public legal education, including the Ministry, the Law Foundation, the Consultation Centre (federal Solicitor General), and the Legal Services Society. Through regular meetings, this arrangement reduced the occurrences of gaps or overlaps in responding to funding requests from a variety of applicants involved in public legal information.

Branch expenditures were $2,464,721, over budget by $77,312. The overexpenditures were due to funding commitments to community agencies delivering justice-related services.

Support Services

Finance and administration, information and library services, data services, and personnel services are incorporated in the Support Services Branch of the Ministry. The specific responsibilities of the branch include:

—developing appropriate financial management, capital (facility), data systems, and personnel management plans to enable the Ministry to discharge its program and service obligations; and

—providing administrative and management support services to independent boards, agencies, and commissions associated with the Ministry.

Finance and Administration

Financial operations, facilities planning and management, data services, and financial policy, budgeting, and analysis are all incorporated within the Finance and Administration Division. Responsibilities include:

—development, application, and maintenance of financial policies needed within the Ministry as a consequence of Treasury Board directives; and

—management of all aspects of the Ministry's data and facilities sections.

Information and Library Services

The Information Services Division is responsible for providing professional information services, including short- and long-term communication and information planning, and development, implementation, and monitoring of internal and external management information programs for the Ministry. It is also responsible for providing a comprehensive Ministry library service by maintaining and developing a central law and management collection and providing a province-wide Ministry service of published and unpublished research materials.

Personnel Services

The Personnel Services Division provides advice and service to line managers of all branches in all areas of personnel administration. This includes:

—advice and information on labor relations issues;

—advice in all areas of staffing;

—classification of all positions within the Ministry;

—advice on organizational structures, reporting relationships, and related matters;

—advice in areas such as training, occupational health and safety, and women's programs as required; and

—advice on personnel policy and regulations, or development of such policies and regulations as required.

1984-85

Changes implemented as a result of Treasury Board directives have improved management of all financial transactions of the Ministry. Many of the management functions of the Office of Controller General have been directed to each ministry; complete final-audits on all disbursements are now performed by the ministries themselves. Revenues are controlled and accounted for through a Ministry-based accounts receivable system. In January, 1984, the government transferred from a semi-monthly payroll system to a bi-weekly payroll system with the implementation of an updated computerized system.

Some of the data system achievements in 1984-85 include:

—an improved traffic case-processing system in courts;

—an improved computing capability for the Coordinated Law Enforcement Unit;

—expanded Land Title systems;

—an extended capability of the management system in correctional centres;

—an improved accounts-receivable process in courts;

—improved capabilities of office procedures in various locations; and

—renewed lease or buy-out of mini-computers for data entry.

The B.C. Buildings Corporation's building-occupancy charges for the Ministry were

$59,538,404, and were managed by the Facilities Management Unit.

Keeping justice system personnel and the general public abreast of major new legislative initiatives and amendments in both criminal and civil matters, Ministry operations, policies, procedures, and general justice-related matters was the responsibility of the Information Services Division. This was accomplished primarily through news releases and various publications.

The development of a Ministry Information Communication Plan for published material enabled the division to meet its objectives despite a reduction in both its annual budget and staff.

Similar limitations in budgets and staff within most Ministry boards, branches, and commissions increased the need and use of printed material, which placed high demands on the division. The materials produced by the divison aided Ministry staff in conveying pertinent information to the public with greater efficiency, effectiveness, and saving of staff time.

Cost reductions were achieved in Library Services by consolidating the main policy research collection in Vancouver and distributing it to four other locations. The B.C. Police Commission research collection was similarly transferred, with the commission retaining a small core of reference materials.

Reductions of other Ministry book budgets placed heavy demands on library staff, with a 17-per-cent increase over the previous year in the number of reference questions handled. The increase in demand was compensated for by increased reliance on automation and streamlined procedures. The library's on-line retrieval capability was strengthened through the acquisition of *Westlaw*, a database containing U.S. statutes and case law.

The establishment of the Government Personnel Services Divison in 1984 signalled the beginning of a shift in policy in personnel administration. Ministries would be more accountable for personnel policies and procedures and their former central agency functions would be delegated. The Ministry accepted responsibility for staffing procedures and provided input into a number of committees working on government policy guidelines in all areas of personnel administration.

The regional personnel offices were modernized with the introduction of personal computers to assist in efficiently processing information, and development of a management personnel information system was undertaken.

Expenditures for the branch in 1984-85 were:

—Finance and Administration	$4,666,152
—Personnel Services	933,448
—Information Services	104,605
—Library Services	397,053
—Native Indian Services	123,178
TOTAL	$6,224,436

Regulatory Services

Regulatory Services

Film Classification

The Film Classification Division of the Criminal Justice Branch regulates the public exhibition of film and video (*Motion Picture Act*, 1979). All films and video to be shown to the public must be submitted to the director for examination and classification. The three categories of classification are: General, Mature, and Restricted. A fourth classification, which is experimental and has not been included in the *Motion Picture Act*, is: 14 Years. "Warning" may also be assigned indicating that the content of a film may be objectionable. The director has authority to refuse approval and to order eliminations in any picture. The director also may examine and approve or disapprove all advertising connected with these pictures.

Licences to operate theatres and film exchanges are issued by this division and are subject to the usual conditions regarding suspensions, duration, and transference.

Inspection of theatres is performed as required in response to complaints by the public. The RCMP occasionally are asked to perform these inspections on behalf of the director.

If a distributor or exhibitor is dissatisfied with a decision made by the director concerning the approval or classification of a film or the issuance, suspension, or cancellation of a licence, he has the right to appeal to a board established under the *Motion Picture Act*. The appeal board consists of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

1984-85

The division viewed 620 films in 1984-85 (compared to 875 in the previous fiscal year). Two were banned from public exhibition and 91 had eliminations made in them as a condition of approval.

The budget for the division was $213,799.

The program is revenue-producing. Due to the decrease in the number of films viewed, however, there was a corresponding reduction in revenue.

Revenue Source	1983-84	1984-85
Inspection fees	$194,455	$187,730
Motion picture licences	12,900	12,650
Film exchange licences	9,584	9,684
Totals	$216,939	$210,064

Land Titles

Through registration, the Land Titles Office (LTO) assures absolute security of titles to land and interests in land recognized by the Crown (*Land Title Act*).

The LTO administers the Torrens Title Registration System in British Columbia. Under the B.C. Torrens System, a person who establishes that he is entitled to an estate in land may apply to the registrar to have his title to that estate registered. Upon registration, the title is assured by the government.

The LTO has seven regional offices located in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Kamloops, Prince George, Nelson, and Prince Rupert. These offices report to the director of Land Titles located in Victoria.

The LTO reports administratively through the Support Services Branch.

1984-85

The branch continued the implementation of the Automated Land Title Office System (ALTOS). With the exception of the summer period in New Westminster and Vancouver, all Land Title offices were able to process applications to transfer land from one owner to another within five days of receipt.

The office of the director completed comprehensive training manuals for land title examiners and clerical staff. These manuals ensure that operational needs will be met in the future and aid in attaining uniformity of practice and procedures throughout the branch.

The branch operated with a budget of $9,748,271. A total of 510,214 applications were processed at an average cost of $19.11 per

application. Land Title revenues amounted to $27,318,053. The ALTOS system was enhanced to reduce computer transaction costs. A major review of the security of land title records and revenue collection procedures was also undertaken.

Beneficent Estate Management and Protection (Public Trustee)

The Office of the Public Trustee (OPT) endeavors to protect the estates and financial interests of mentally disordered persons and minors and settle the estates of deceased and missing persons where no other person is competent and willing to act (*Public Trustee Act*).

The need for the Public Trustee's office is from the historical incidence of abuse of incapable persons and estates and indifference to this abuse from all segments of society.

The OPT attempts to counter this abuse by:

—promoting personal and family responsibility and undertaking appropriate protection;

—encouraging family and community participation in the management of the estates and trusts; and

—actively attempting to enhance the mentally disordereds' or minor persons' participation, independence, and comfort.

The OPT is administered by the Support Services Branch.

1984-85

A major computerized modernization program (Optimus) of the Public Trustee's accounting, security, and management information system was begun in 1983. The system brought radical changes to the ways in which the office had been functioning, moving from virtually non-computerized to highly computerized. Training, gaining experience, reconsidering policy and procedure, and bringing about necessary changes to improve operating efficiency continued into the 1984-85 fiscal year.

The system permits far better financial control than the previous systems, and costs of the new system were repaid as planned from ordinary office revenue early in the year.

The major thrust for most of the year was to achieve stability and optimum utilization and operating cost efficiencies of the new system.

The thrust changed in the latter part of the year to identifying and establishing priorities in areas where significant changes in policies and procedures were required to improve service to clients and suppliers. Timely handling of receipts and payments were identified as requiring significant improvement. Some improvements were immediately achieved; e.g. clients' income tax obligations were handled faster and to a higher standard.

The reporting relationship of the Public Trustee was changed from the Legal Services Branch to the Support Services Branch because of the greater financial element in the Public Trustee's work. Legal services to the trusts and estates work of the Public Trustee, formerly provided by the Legal Services Branch, were performed by private lawyers at cost savings to government.

Current client caseload consists of 28,000 files, which is a 25 per cent increase over the past five years. Individual transactions have increased by 200 per cent over the same period, while staffing levels have been maintained.

It is anticipated that the net annual increase in client caseload will continue to be a nominal 5-per-cent per-year, but cases are becoming more complex from non-institutional health care.

The OPT continues to examine and implement more efficient methods of processing transactions in order to cope with growing client complexities and limited resources.

The value of assets managed by the OPT has risen from $106 million in 1981 to $228 million in 1985; an increase of 215 per cent. Eighty five per cent of client trusts and estates have asset values under $10,000 and 70 per cent of Public Trustee revenue derives from

trusts and estates with value in excess of $10,000. Operating expenditures of $2.8 million were slightly higher than revenues achieved.

Coroners

Determining who, how, when, where, and by what means an individual died is the charge of the B.C. Coroners Service (B.C. *Coroners Act*, 1979).

Coroners attempt to clarify the facts of all unexpected and all unnatural deaths for the public record and prevent future loss of life in similar circumstances. They are primarily responsible for instituting and carrying out public inquiries into deaths that occur other than through natural causes, and into all deaths that require investigation in the public interest.

There are approximately 20,000 deaths occurring annually in the province. Of these, 9,000 fall within the category of deaths that must be reported to a coroner.

The Coroners Service is administered by the Support Services Branch.

The Coroners Service has four program areas: investigative, judicial, preventive, and administrative.

Investigative

The investigative program is to identify all the circumstance surrounding a sudden and unexpected death. The facts and circumstances of a death, once determined, are made a part of the public record of the province and add to the sum of knowledge in the fields of forensic science, pathology, public safety, and public health. Coroners retain expert services to assist in their investigations. In addition to the investigations performed by police, Workers' Compensation Board, Transport Canada, etc., they have established an inventory of specialized experts to help disclose all the facts and circumstances surrounding a death.

Judicial

The judicial program is involved with the manner in which an investigation of a death is concluded. The answers to the questions of who, how, where, when, and by what means are provided by either the Coroner's Report of Inquiry or a public forum (i.e. inquest), wherein those answers are provided by the jury on the basis of evidence presented to them.

Preventive

The preventive role is one of the major objectives of the Coronors Service and is provided through judicial recommendations, public awareness, statistical analysis, and research. The Chief Coroner brings the findings and recommendations of coroners and juries to the attention of appropriate persons, agencies, and ministries of government. This is to help prevent a death of a similar nature from occurring in the future.

Administrative

The purpose of the administrative program is to establish the organizational framework in which the other programs and responsibilities are performed.

1984-85

The quality of coroner's investigations continued to improve during the 1984-85 fiscal year. This was due primarily to the assistance of special investigators and the management support by the regional coroners to the approximately 125 fee-for-service coroners throughout the province.

Approximately $2,318,505 is expended annually to conduct investigations into sudden and unexpected deaths within the province.

The use of specialist consultants in the early stages of investigation has reduced greater costs associated with attempting to resolve problems and issues after the fact.

Provision of "Judicial Reporting-Writing" seminars throughout the province resulted in an

improved standard of judicial documentation by community coroners.

Continued utilization of special investigative consultants to illuminate all the facts of a death resulted in fewer cases having to go to inquest, thereby reducing costs. Utilization of a single legal counsel to perform the majority of complex inquests also reduced costs due to closer witness selection.

With the establishment of a Judicial Services clerk position and the aid of computer technology, the system of timely distribution and follow-up of coroner's and jury's recommendations has been enhanced. Some of the areas targeted by these recommendations include hazardous products, medical devices, industrial fatalities, commercial vehicle fatalities, child abuse, alcohol-related fatalities, recreational fatalities, suicides, air crashes, and deaths in community care facilities.

Vacancies were filled in the financial department, resulting in immediate improvement in the turn-around time for processing vouchers. Streamlining procedures in data-entry of operational documentation reduced a back-log that had developed. The data generated was utilized by management, pathologists, toxicologists, and an ever-increasing number of outside agencies engaged in statistical research. This research, in turn, aided the Coroners Service in meeting its objectives within the preventive program. To obtain greater benefits from the data contained within autopsy reports, pathological findings were coded and pre-formated. Use of this pre-formated autopsy report is to be expanded for use throughout the province sometime in 1985-86.

With the establishment of computers in regional offices, particulars of a death could be communicated instantaneously to head office so that the investigation could be monitored at the onset and appropriate resources applied.

Acquisition of a gas liquid chromatograph and high-pressure liquid chromatograph was a major benefit to the Provincial Toxicology Centre.

The 1984-85 budget for the Coroners Service was $3,374,695. Actual expenditures were $4,215,463. The overexpenditures were due to costs associated with unusually complex inquests/inquiries and pathological, toxicological, and other forensic services required throughout the year.

Police Practices and Training

Police practices and training are regulated and provided by the B.C. Police Commission and the B.C. Police Academy respectively (B.C. *Police Act*)

The B.C. Police Commission was established in 1974 to improve policing standards, communications between departments, and understanding between the police and the public. The commission consists of the chairman and one part-time member.

To achieve its goals, the commission:

—carries out research studies and projects;

—supervises the citizen police-complaint process and acts as a final appeal tribunal in such complaints;

—consults with police boards, chief constables, and the provincial (RCMP) police commissioner on matters concerning police and policing;

—establishes training standards;

—assists in the coordination of policing by the provincial and municipal forces; and

—conducts audits of municipal police departments.

The commission is also an appeal board in the licensing process under the *Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act*.

Although the Police Commission reports directly to the Attorney General, it is administered by the Police Services Branch and produces its own annual report.

1984-85

Comprehensive audits of the Nelson, Esquimalt, and Central Saanich municipal departments and an audit of the Traffic Section of the

Vancouver Police Department were completed by two inspectors and audit-team members seconded from other departments. Audits of the Uniform Crime Reporting procedures of all 12 municipal departments were also carried out.

The continuing study of the effects of the 12-hour shift on police performance among the independent municipal departments continued with a report on the effects of long shifts on court overtime costs. Statistics published in the commission's annual report for 1983 also were expanded to include considerable data on crime and other offence-rate trends and police staffing and workload trends in recent years.

An examination of the citizen complaint process was continued with a review of the B.C. *Police Act*. Several recommendations were made to improve the credibility and efficiency of the procedure, to reduce the cost, and to inform citizens more adequately of the availability and nature of the complaint procedure. There were a total of 1,032 citizen complaints in 1984 — 293 against the independent municipal forces and 739 against the RCMP services in the province — an overall decrease of 10.5 per cent over the previous year. The commission was contacted and provided advisory or referral service in 90 of the cases, and received one appeal.

If a municipality chooses to establish its own municipal police force (rather than enter into a contract for services with the RCMP), it must create a police board of five members, chaired by the mayor of the municipality. In 1984-85, the commission assisted in the consultation process between the 12 boards in the province and the Attorney General and other Ministry officials concerning the review of the B.C. *Police Act*. The process resulted in a *White Paper on Police Amendments*.

The total number of training days offered by the B.C. Police Academy increased almost 20 per cent over the previous year; 147 constables successfully completed the final phase of their three-year training program.

In addition to its basic purpose of providing recruit and in-service training programs to the municipal police services in the province, the academy continued to develop a broad range of services during the year, including:

—extension courses to assist and motivate certain officers in personal career development;

—review of physical fitness entry standards;

—development of surveillance-skill courses;

—development of a performance-appraisal system for junior supervisory ranks to be used at the applicant Assessment Centre;

—establishment of a Career Development Centre;

—development of the Police Education Standards Advisory Committee to assess and coordinate post-secondary courses relevant to policing available in other educational institutions;

—coordination of Canadian video materials on policing; and

—production and distribution of a reserve/auxiliary force training manual.

The commission also assisted in:

—an investigation of the "911" emergency telephone system in various locations in the province, with recommendations regarding implementation in the Victoria region;

—exploring the possibility of centralized purchasing of police vehicles;

—developing a firing range in Delta;

—standardizing ammunition requirements under the B.C. *Police Act;* and

—establishing a reliable, fair, and standard performance-appraisal system for corporals and sergeants.

The commission received 12 appeals during the year from the decision of the registrar of the *Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act* concerning licences. Of the nine appeals heard, four were allowed conditional upon a further review after one year.

The total budget for the commission in 1984-85 was $270,207, an increase of 1.5 per cent over the previous year.

Horse Racing

The B.C Racing Commission was established in 1960 under the *Racing Commission Act* (now the *Horse Racing Act*) to govern, direct, control, and regulate horse racing in the province. Regulations of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council provide for the supervision of all race meetings, licensing of all participants, and maintenance of a permanent staff of racing officials, investigators, and clerical personnel.

Harness racing judges and thoroughbred racing stewards are in attendance and directly supervise the presentation of racing at each race meeting. Trained investigators are available to these officials to assist in carrying out their responsibilities. Licensed veterinarians are employed by the commission to examine all horses prior to their racing.

Although the B.C. Racing Commission reports directly to the Attorney General, it is administered by the Support Services Branch.

1984-85

During the 15-month period between 1 Jan 84 to 31 Mar 85, over 787 rulings were issued by Racing Commission officials. The majority of these rulings were the result of careless or irregular driving and riding practices. Only 16 rulings were related to the use of illegal medication on horses. The majority of these drug offences were for the misuse of analgesics and anti-inflamatory agents. The pari-mutual wagering during this period totalled $232,401,660, with a total of 1,687,754 patrons attending the tracks throughout the province.

The commission conducted 29 formal meetings during this period to hear appeals from rulings from the racing officials, consider and determine race date applications, discuss the formula of the Horse Racing Improvement Fund with the advisory committees, and establish disbursement policies.

The Horse Racing Improvement Fund now offers awards to owners and breeders of horses which were bred since the introduction of this new incentive program. The commission is optimistic that the class of British Columbia-bred horses will continue to improve.

In the thoroughbred sector for 1986, the formula was altered to raise the qualifying standard for breeder premiums. Certain steps were also taken in the standardbred sector to further encourage the improvement of the racing stock in future years.

Of the $829,674 budgeted for the commission in 1984-85, only $745,653 were actually spent, due primarily to economics in veterinary and security services. While anticipated revenues for the year were $15,830,000, a total of $16,543,073 were received.

Fire Training, Suppression, and Prevention

The provincial Fire Commissioner administers and enforces the *Fire Services Act* and the regulations covering the reduction of injuries, life, and property loss from fire. The *Municipal Act* contains provisions for municipalities to form fire departments to carry out fire suppression in their areas.

There are approximately 3,000 full-time career firefighters, 6,000 volunteers, and 300 industrial firefighters in approximately 300 fire departments within B.C. These fire service personnel are in various ways directed, coordinated, or supported by the Fire Commissioner's office.

Forest fire protection, because of its special nature, is the responsibility of the Protection Branch, Ministry of Forests. The emergency powers of the Fire Commissioner, however, are exercised for evacuation purposes from time to time in cooperation with Forestry fire officials.

The objectives of the Office of the Fire Commissioner are to:

—administer and enforce the *Fire Services Act* and regulations;

—consult with and advise municipalities on the organization and establishment of fire

departments and on fire prevention matters;

—establish minimum standards for the selection and training of fire service personnel;

—provide funding for the Fire Academy;

—collect, study, and publicize information on fires;

—assist and advise fire departments in their inspections and fire investigation responsibilities; and

—provide emergency response in incidents involving hazardous materials and in fire incidents where loss of life or suspected crime occurred.

Although the Fire Commissioner reports directly to the Attorney General, his office is administered by the Support Services Branch and produces its own annual report.

1984-85

Regional offices of the Fire Commissioner:

—investigated 316 suspicious fires or fires where there was loss of life, large property damage, or violations of the regulations were suspected;

—examined and approved 1,356 plans to ensure compliance with applicable regulations under the act;

—conducted 24 fire-protection surveys for the provision of water supplies, as well as fire apparatus, fire station, and fire fighter requirements;

—inspected 685 properties for fire safety deficiencies;

—were involved in 34 court appearances as expert witnesses in civil and criminal cases; and

—provided guidance, advice, and direction to the public and the fire service in the enforcement of the various complex codes and standards relating to fire safety. (Approximately 25 per cent of inspectors' time was spent on this activity.)

There are approximately 520 local assistants to the Fire Commissioner, in addition to the RCMP members who ensure that fire safety standards are met in their areas of responsibility. If buildings have deficiencies, local assistants issue orders to upgrade or rectify the deficiency within a specified time limit. If the owner of the building or his representative wishes to appeal the order, he may do so to the Fire Commissioner. The appeal is acknowledged and an inspection of the premises is conducted. The owner is contacted, a hearing may be held, and a written decision is provided affirming, modifying, or revoking the order. If the owner still wishes to contest the decision, he may take it to court.

In 1984-85, 144 such appeals were concluded. No decision of the Fire Commissioner was appealed to the court.

Since the acquisition of a micro-computer, the office was able to provide statistical data on fires more economically than before when all enquiries had to be directed to the main-frame computers at B.C. Systems Corporation. This data was most often sought by fire prevention officials, insurance companies, and product-testing and research organizations.

With assistance of the Personal Placement Program (Ministry of Labor), a special fire-related reference library has been set up with a computerized article-search facility. This unique facility proved to be very helpful in carrying out the various responsibilities of the office.

A pilot program was started in the previous fiscal year to introduce a provincial fire-safety curriculum in schools in the Victoria area. The program was well-received by teachers and students and expanded to primary schools in the southern Vancouver Island-area. The curriculum, designed by Canada Safety Council, is capable of being integrated into normal curricula in elementary schools.

A provincial fire-prevention contest, initiated at the request of the fire service in 1982, was continued for the second year. The purpose of the contest was to encourage and reward development and wider use of effective fire-prevention-safety ideas and programs. Although the number of entries was low, their quality was very encouraging.

The Fire Academy at the Justice Institute offered 40 courses that were attended by 906 students. Courses included local assistant orientation, fire prevention, fire investigation, leadership development, volunteer fire fighting (field training), and volunteer officer training. Considerable program and development work was completed, including the establishment of a certification program for volunteer firefighters.

The legislature passed a bill which, when proclaimed, will repeal Part 3 of the *Fire Services Act* and the Kinematograph, Moving-Picture Theatre, Projectionist, and Film Regulations. These changes will eliminate theatre and projectionist licensing as they are required today.

The government receives revenue, pursuant to the *Fire Services Act,* which establishes a 1 per cent tax on property insurance premiums. This revenue was approximately $4.4 million in 1984. The Office of the Fire Commissioner spent $1.8 million on its operation in 1984-85.

Public Legal Services

Public legal services in the form of legal aid and public education, information, and advice about the law are provided by the Legal Services Society of B.C.(*Legal Services Society Act*). The society is managed by a 14-member board of directors, half appointed by the Attorney General and half by the Law Society of B.C.

The society administers a legal aid plan and funds a number of agencies to provide legal services to people who cannot afford a lawyer. The services are provided by staff lawyers and by lawyers in private practice on a referral basis.

Legal aid is provided to native people through the four community law offices located in native communities and four information counsellors in Native Friendship Centres.

The society also provides a number of education and information programs for the public, including the Schools Program and the Library Services Program.

Although the Legal Services Society reports directly to the Attorney General, it is administered by the Policy Planning Branch and produces its own annual report.

1984-85

The essential nature of the services delivered by the society under the mandate of the *Legal Services Society Act* was reaffirmed in 1984-85 by the provincial government. The Attorney General's Task Force report, the federal Evaluation of Legal Aid in B.C., and the Canadian Bar Association National Legal Aid report have all defined these services as essential and in need of expansion to meet minimum needs. The society, therefore, continues to provide a minimum level of services made mandatory by the Court of Appeal (*Mountain v Legal Services Society,* November, 1983).

The society's major sources of support continued to be direct funding from the provincial government and indirect funding, through cost-sharing arrangements, from the federal government. In 1984-85, however, significant additional resources were required. The City of Vancouver, through a bonusing-arrangement with a property developer, enabled the society to receive free office space for 15 years for its administration and resource centre facilities, thereby saving the society several million dollars in expenditures. The society received a Canada Works grant to fund a Refugee Legal Services project involving a lawyer and two paralegals working out of the Gastown office.

In addition, provincial legislation created the Notary Public Foundation to receive the interest income on pooled trust accounts of notaries public, 50 per cent of which will come to the society. Further legislation will encourage increased income to the Law Foundation, which is a major funder of the society. A special funding contract has been signed with the Human Rights Council under which the society provides representation to qualifying individuals for all human rights complaints, hearings, and appeals.

Under the leadership of the Canadian Bar Association and the Law Society, the legal

profession widened and strengthened its support and contribution to public legal services and committed itself to a major pro bono effort in urgent civil and administrative law cases over the next two years until the provincial government can assume reponsibility to fund them. This means that lawyers throughout the province will be providing the services without fee to individuals who are eligible for legal aid. Discussions also were initiated with the Department of Justice for special funding of a legal services project to increase accessibility in Northern B.C. Regarding all of these initiatives, the Attorney General has confirmed that increased alternative resources will not result in a corresponding reduction of provincial funding to the society.

The society received 66,379 applications for aid in 1984-85. Of these, 31,498 were for criminal matters, 15,798 were for family law matters, and 19,083 were for other civil law matters.

Expenditures for 1985 were $16,564,420. Income, including grants, interest, legal costs recovered from clients, publications, and miscellaneous sources totalled $18,242,338.

Law Reform

The Law Reform Commission reviews all the law in the province, including statute law, common law, and judicial decisions, with a view to its systematic development and reform. This includes codification, elimination of anomalies, repeal of obsolete and unnecessary enactments, reduction in number of separate enactments, and the general simplification and modernization of the law (*Law Reform Commission Act*).

The commission pursues this mandate by selecting discrete legal topics for study and examination in order to develop recommendations for reform which can be implemented by the legislature.

Although the Law Reform Commission reports directly to the Attorney General, it is administrated through the Policy Planning Branch and produces its own annual report.

1984-85

The commission submitted final reports on the following topics in 1984-85:

- Covenants in Restraint of Trade
- Review of Civil Jury Awards
- Compensation for Non-Pecuniary Loss
- Settlement Offers
- The Authority of a Guardian
- A Short Form General Power of Attorney

The commission also circulated three working papers which have not yet resulted in final reports:

- Performance Under Protest
- Mortgages of Land: The Priority of Further Advances
- Personal Liability Under a Mortgage or Agreement of Sale

The pace at which Law Reform Commission recommendations are adopted and implemented by the legislature was accelerated in 1984-85. Legislation was enacted to implement recommendations made in the following commission reports:

- Report on Minors' Contracts
- Report on Peremptory Challenges in Civil Jury Trials
- Report on Security Interests in Real Property: Remedies on Default
- Report on Limitations
- Report on the Statute of Frauds
- Report on Cable Television and Defamation
- Report on Bulk Sales Legislation
- Report on the Mechanics' Lien Act
- Report on Interest and Jurisdictional Limits in the County and Provincial Courts
- Report on the Jurisdiction of Local Judges: Stays of Execution and Instalment Orders

Funding for the commission was provided jointly by government and by the Law Foundation of B.C. The foundation provided a grant of $200,000 to assist the commission in sustain-

ing its operations during 1984-85. The commission's operational funding was covered by Vote 10 (provincial government) which provided for operational expenditures of $399,000. The commission's premises and printing came out of other provincial votes. Owing to economies achieved in staffing and commission appointments, commission expenditures came in $76,000 under budget.

Criminal Injury Compensation

In certain cases when a person is killed or injured as a result of a crime, he or his family may be entitled to compensation from the Criminal Injury Section of the Workers' Compensation Board. Compensation may be provided when a person is killed or injured as a result of the commission of any one of 44 criminal offences set out in the schedule of the act, or where the injury or death resulted from:

—the lawful arrest or attempt to arrest an offender or suspected offender, or assisting a peace officer in making or attempting to make an arrest; or

—the lawful prevention or attempt to prevent the commission of a criminal offence or suspected offence, or assisting a peace officer in preventing or attempting to prevent the commission of such offence or suspected offence (*Criminal Injury Compensation Act*).

The Criminal Injury Compensation Section is administered by the Support Services Branch and produces its own annual report.

1984-85

There were 1,193 applications for compensation filed in 1984-85. This represented an increase of 11 per cent over the 1,074 applications filed in the previous fiscal year.

Total cost of the program was $3,715,825, of which 12 per cent was incurred by the Workers' Compensation Board in the administration of the act. The amount paid to victims and their dependants was $3,234,842.

There is a $.10-per-capita contribution from the federal government, which resulted in $286,842 for the fiscal year.

Persons Mentally Unfit to Stand Trial

The Order-in-Council Patients Review Board reviews persons in B.C. who have been found not guilty of an offence on account of insanity or unfit to stand trial by the courts. In the latter case, the board ensures that these persons are returned to stand trial if and when their mental condition permits. For those found not guilty on account of insanity, the board is responsible for determining what steps, if any, can be taken to ensure the gradual return of these persons to the community, and to make recommendations to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council in all such cases.

The board is constituted by virtue of appointments made by the Attorney General and, while not technically operated under the provisions of the *Criminal Code of Canada*, acts in all cases as if it were so constituted. The courts have determined the powers and responsibilities of the board in rulings over the last 10 years.

Although the chairman of the board reports directly to the Attorney General, his office is administered by the Criminal Justice Branch.

1984-85

The board made 220 reviews with corresponding recommendations in 1984-85 (compared to 228 in the previous fiscal year), only five of which have not been acted on.

The board operated with a budget of $152,463.

Parole

The B.C. Board of Parole was established in 1949 under the *Prisons and Reformatories Act* and, for 30 years, was responsible for the review of applications for parole from young

offenders serving definite/indeterminate sentences. Since 1980, the board was continued under provisions of the *Parole Act* (Canada) and now reviews applications for parole from any inmates incarcerated in provincial correctional centres.

Parole is a procedure whereby an inmate who qualifies by the statutory criteria may be released after serving one third of the term of imprisonment. When such a release is authorized, a parolee must serve the balance of the sentence under conditions prescribed by the Parole Board, including supervision.

Decisions of whether to grant or deny parole are based on criteria set out in the *Parole Act*, namely relating to the benefit of incarceration, the rehabilitation opportunities upon release, and the protection of society. Decisions to grant, deny, or revoke parole are made by a panel of two members, except in a case of a split decision when an additional vote is cast by a third member. Decisions to temporarily suspend parole are made by a single member subject to review by the board, unless parole is reinstated within a 15-day period.

Although the chairman reports directly to the Attorney General, the board reports administratively through the Corrections Branch and produces its own annual report.

1984-85

The board actively pursued policy developments in the following areas:

—the relationship between temporary absence (administered by the Corrections Branch) and parole;

—more adequate disclosure of information to inmates; and

—changes in hearing procedures in order to enhance fairness to and accountability of the inmate.

The workload of the board stabilized after showing measurable increases over the past four years. In 1984-85, 1,680 reviews were conducted, resulting in:

—863 grants of parole;

—496 denials; and

—148 revocations of parole.

The remaining 173 reviews resulted in deferrals or other decisions such as changes in conditions. When all interim decisions are eliminated, the grant rate for 1984-85 rose slightly to 63.5 per cent.

The board's continuing association with the National Parole Board and the parole boards of Quebec and Ontario resulted in the publication of a statement on the *Philosophy of Parole*. On the basis of this statement, the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities submitted briefs to the Standards and Accreditation Project of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association and to the Correction Law Review project sponsored by the Solicitor General of Canada. This association continued to have positive influence on the work of the board and provided a vehicle to promote legislative and correctional reform in a national context.

One measure of effectiveness relates to the average number of persons on parole throughout the five-year period:

1980-81 — 207

1981-82 — 275

1982-83 — 296

1983-84 — 369

1984-85 — 401

The average institutional per diem-cost in provincial correctional centres was approximately $65, whereas the per diem-cost of parole supervision was approximately $2 to $3.

Of the $470,355 allocated for 1984-85, $465,691 was spent, making the average cost-per-decision $277.

Special Service: Women's Programs

Special Service: Women's Programs

Under the direction of the Ministry adviser, who reports to the Deputy Attorney General and the Commissioner of Corrections, Women's Programs is responsible for:

—preparing and implementing a Ministry action-plan consistent with the objectives of the Office of the Deputy Minister, Women's Programs (Ministry of Labor);

—providing information and policy advice and assistance to the executive committee;

—acting as a contact-point for staff within the Ministry and relevant community organizations concerning activities in the area of women's programs; and

—assisting with the coordinated efforts of other ministries as required.

The Ministry action plan includes three main initiatives:

—issues primarily of concern to female employees (career advancement, part-time work, sexual harassment, and day care);

—issues in the justice system which are of concern to women (family violence, sexual assault, pornography, prostitution, and family law); and

—issues of concern to female offenders.

1984-85

In the second year of the program, primary attention was given to issues of concern to female employees. A policy focusing on management and staff information on sexual harassment was issued; a policy paper on part-time work and job sharing was prepared and discussed; policy work on career opportunities continued and a data base was developed, and a policy to gender-balance all job-interview panels (at least one male and one female member) was approved and implemented; and the course, "Taking Charge of Your Career," was offered in three locations and a plan developed for the next fiscal year which expands this training program.

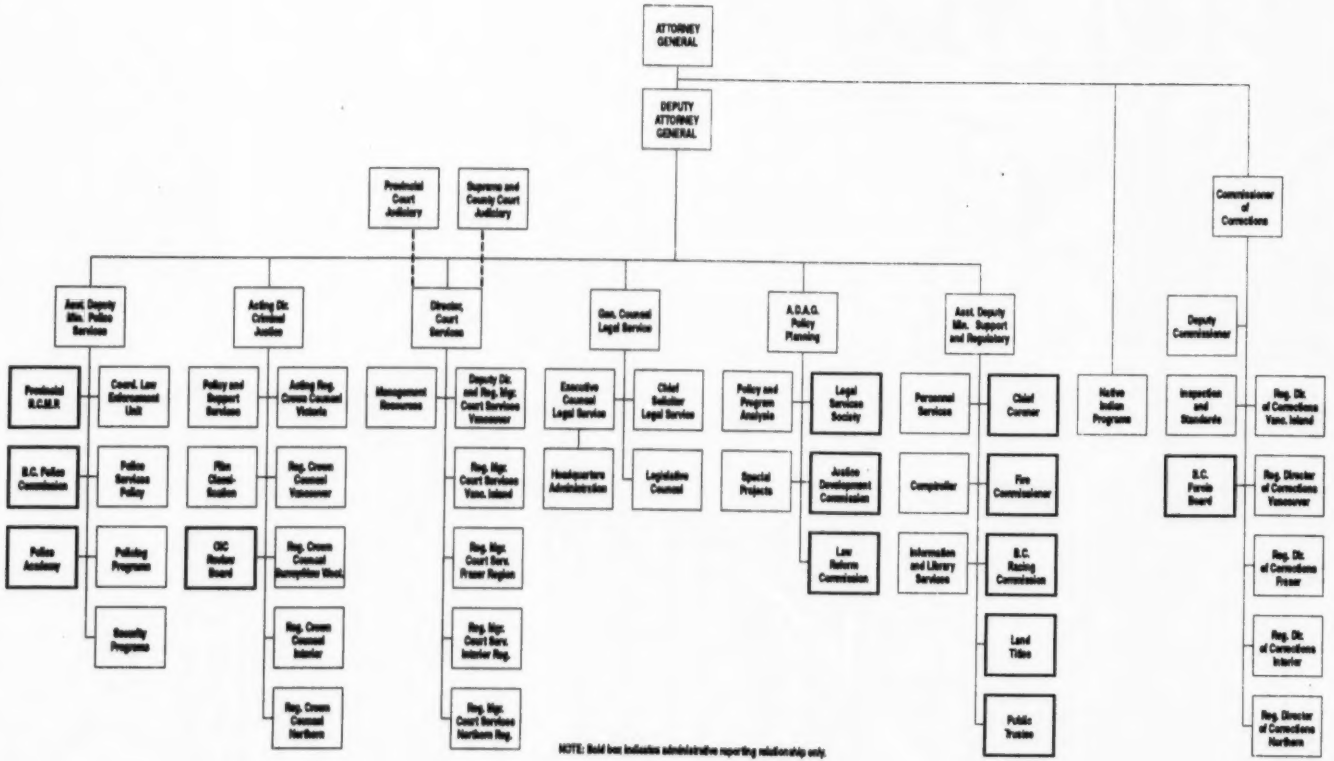
Following the previous year's work in justice-system issues, particularly those of wife assault and sexual assault, these activities became the responsibility of the appropriate branches of the Ministry, with Women's Programs continuing to maintain a consultative relationship. Advice was also provided on the issues of pornography and the Enforcement of Family Maintenance Project.

On issues affecting female offenders, Women's Programs assisted with the federal government's initiative, Women In Conflict With The Law. The Corrections Branch Women's Programs' Advisory Committee addressed a number of issues relevant to female offenders, including adults and juveniles.

Because of the unique advisory role of Women's Programs, an effective communications network is essential. Each branch of the Ministry has an adviser for Women's Programs, with Court Services and Corrections Branch having regional advisers as well. Regular liaison is maintained with the Deputy Minister, Women's Programs, and, through her office, with other Minister advisers.

The work of Women's Programs is carried out using existing Ministry resources. This advisory function helps to ensure that Ministry activities properly reflect the need for equal opportunity for women employees and the necessary consideration of the emerging justice-system issues which primarily affect women.

MINISTRY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
ORIGANIZATIONAL CHART



Appendix B

MINISTRY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

	Estimates 1984/85	
	$	Staff
Minister's Office	200,506	7.0
Administration and Support Services	12,218,329	125.5
Superior and County Court Judiciary	2,277,270	67.5
Provincial Court Judiciary	10,719,283	143.0
Police Services	77,195,501	111.0
Court Services	73,734,800	1,182.6
Corrections Branch	106,580,344	2,124.8
Legal Services to Government	8,701,165	90.0
Criminal Justice Branch	15,860,120	234.5
Statutory Services, Boards, Commissions		
• Legal Services Society	12,000,000	—
• Law Reform Commission	199,098	6.0
• Coroners Services	3,374,695	32.0
• Public Trustee (Net Recoveries)	2,721,305	90.0
• Fire Commission	2,079,659	44.0
• B.C. Racing Commission	10	—
• Land Titles	9,748,271	290.0
• Film Classification	213,799	5.0
• Order-in-Council Patients Review Board	152,463	2.0
• Criminal Injury Compensation Act	1,050,000	—
• B.C. Parole Board	470,355	5.0
• Crown Proceeding Act	1,425,000	—
• Building Occupancy Charges (Statutory Boards)	3,265,848	—
TOTAL	**344,187,821**	**4,561.0**

Appendix C

Fire Statistics

Fire Losses in British Columbia in 1984

Seventy-nine persons died and 396 were injured as a result of 7,237 fires in 1984, causing a total dollar loss of $108,859,185. The losses for the last six years have been as follows:

Year	Number of Fires	$ Loss (millions)	$ Loss (millions) Adjusted for Inflation to 1981 Constant $	Number Injured	Number Dead
1984	7,237	108.9	89.7	396	79
1983	7,724	131.7	112.9	404	83
1982	7,623	157.3	142.3	375	73
1981	7,021	116.0	115.7	244	76
1980	7,661	108.4	124.2	305	89
1979	7,656	105.9	132.4	444	125

The average loss-per-fire for the province in 1984 was $15,042 and the per-capita loss was $37.92. There is an average of 2.52 fires for every 1,000 persons in British Columbia.

Fire Fatalities

Forty-three men, 21 women, and 15 children lost their lives as a result of fire last year. Four of these 79 deaths occurred on Indian reserves.

- —14 of the 15 children that died from fire were 10 years old or younger.
- —32 fire fatalities resulted from careless smoking.
- —At least 14 persons who died were impaired by alcohol, drugs, or medication.
- —Seven persons were killed as a result of set fires.
- —20 persons who died from fire were asleep at the time of the fire.

Residential Fires

Thirty-three per cent of fires were in one and two family dwellings, resulting in a total loss of $41.6 million. A further 7.4 per cent of the fires were in apartment buildings with a loss of $6.2 million. These two residential categories accounted for 40.4 per cent of the total number of fires and 43.9 per cent of the total 1984 fire losses in the province.

Seventy-two of the 79 fire fatalities, or 91 per cent, occurred in residential fires, including hotels and mobile homes. Twenty-seven of the 40 fire deaths in one- or two-family dwellings, and 13 of the 21 fire deaths in apartment buildings, occurred between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

The fire experience in one- and two-family dwellings and apartment buildings indicates significant differences between the two groups. (*See* chart below. Asterisks highlight differences.)

Comparison of One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Apartment Fire Incidents

	1- and 2-Family	Apart. Bldg.
Cooking Fires	501	132
As a percentage of all fires in property group	20.9%	24.4%
As a percentage of total $ loss in property group	8.5%	12.4%
No. of fatalities over total in property group	3/40	0/21
Heating Equipment Fires	613	19
As a percentage of all fires in property group	25.5%	3.5%*
As a percentage of total $ loss in property group	21.9%	1.7%*
No. of fatalities over total in property group	2/40	0/21
Smokers Material Fires	205	151
As a percentage of all fires in property group	8.5%	28.0%*
As a percentage of total $ loss in property group	7.4%	25.5%
No. of fatalities over total in property group	14/40	11/21
Arson Fires	233	104
As a percentage of all fires in property group	9.7%	19.2%*
As a percentage of total $ loss in property group	14.9%	27.2%*
No. of fatalities over total in property group	5/40	1/21

Heating equipment fires accounted for more than 25 per cent of the fires in one- and two-family dwellings, but only 3.5 per cent in apartment building fires.

Of all **heating equipment** fires in one- and two-family dwellings, more than 68 per cent were related to the use of solid-fuel. The igniting objects (sources of ignition) for these solid-fuel fires were:

Igniting Object	Fires	Injuries	Dead	$ Loss
Central heating unit	6	0	0	84,317
Space heater	97	4	1	1,742,433
Fireplace	126	4	1	710,023
Masonry chimney	99	1	0	1,425,074
Factory-built metal chimney	65	0	0	1,169,119
Flue connector	17	0	0	461,658
Heating equipment — other	10	0	0	40,468
	420	**9**	**2**	**5,633,092**

Smokers materials accounted for about 8.5 per cent of one- and two-family dwelling fires but 28 per cent for apartment fires. Smokers material accounted for only 35 per cent of the fatalities in one- and two-family dwellings, but 52 per cent of the fatalities in apartments.

The rate of arson in apartment buildings was twice that in one- and two-family dwellings.

Educational Institutions

There were 56 fires in educational institutions in 1984 resulting in a loss of $725,375. The number of fires in educational institutions has been reducing since 1979. The losses from these fires have also reduced dramatically since 1979.

Year	Number	$ Loss (million)	$ Loss (million) Adjusted by Consumer Price Index
1984	56	0.7	0.6
1983	63	3.9	3.3
1982	77	3.6	3.3
1981	84	1.8	1.8
1980	94	8.3	9.5
1979	125	9.3	11.6

Seventy-five per cent of the fires in educational institutions were incendiary in nature. This high percentage is consistent with previous years.

Automobile Fires

There were 1,658 automobile fires in British Columbia in 1984. These fires accounted for 23 per cent of the number of fires in 1984, causing a loss of about $2.7 million.

Large Loss Fires

There were 49 fires in which the individual losses exceeded $250,000 each. Although they accounted for less than 1.0 per cent of the total fires, they were responsible for $28.4 million, constituting 26 per cent of the province's annual dollar losses. Twenty-two per cent of the fires in this large loss category were set fires causing a loss of $8.0 million.

Arson

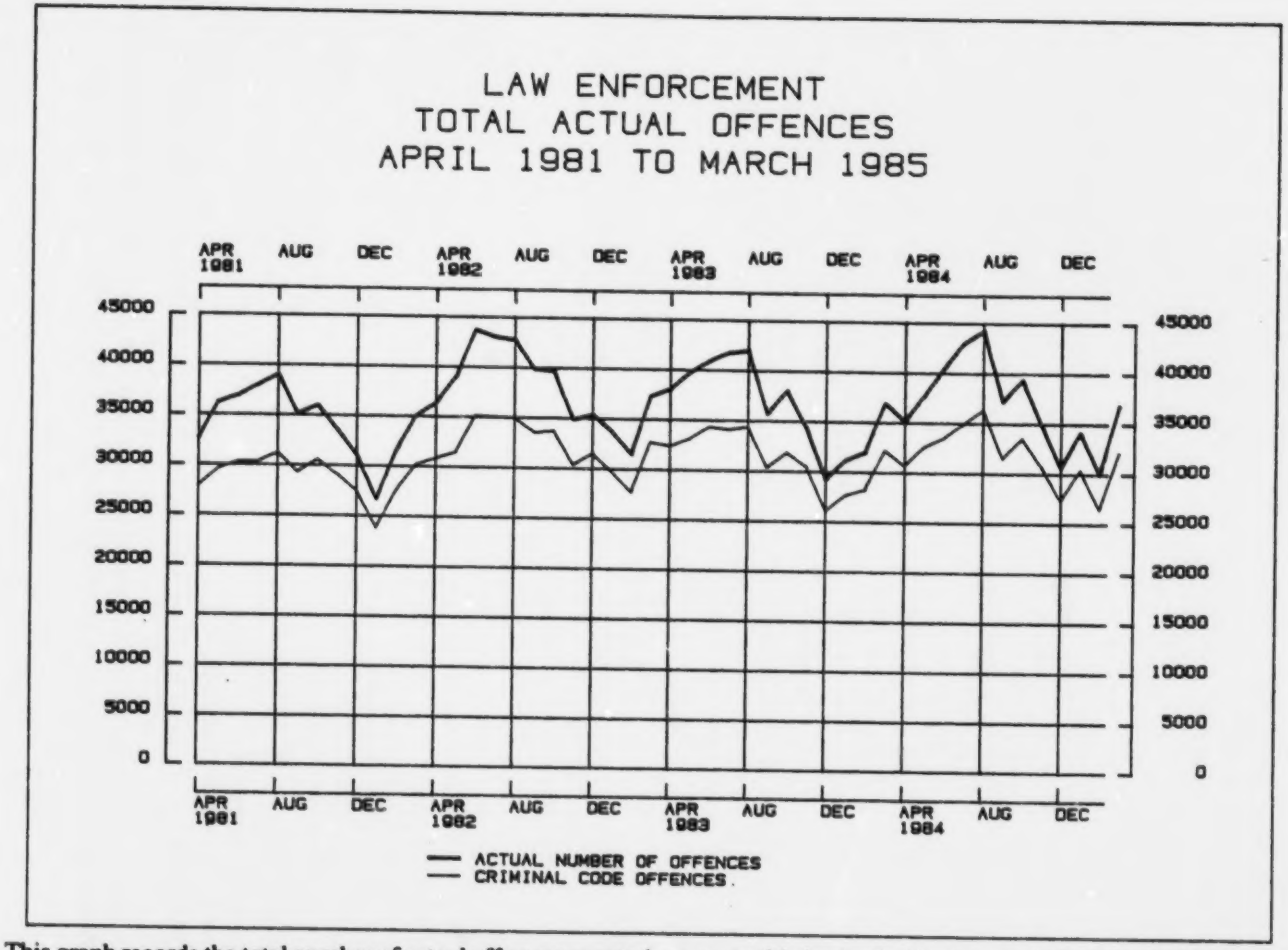
1,274 fires out of the total 7,237 (17.6 per cent) fires in 1984 were deliberately set, causing a loss of $22 million (20 per cent of dollar losses). In 1983, 1,562, or 20 per cent of total, fires were set and caused a loss of $38 million (29 per cent of dollar loss).

The number of arson fires in 1984 is the lowest since 1973 when there were 1,092 arson fires.

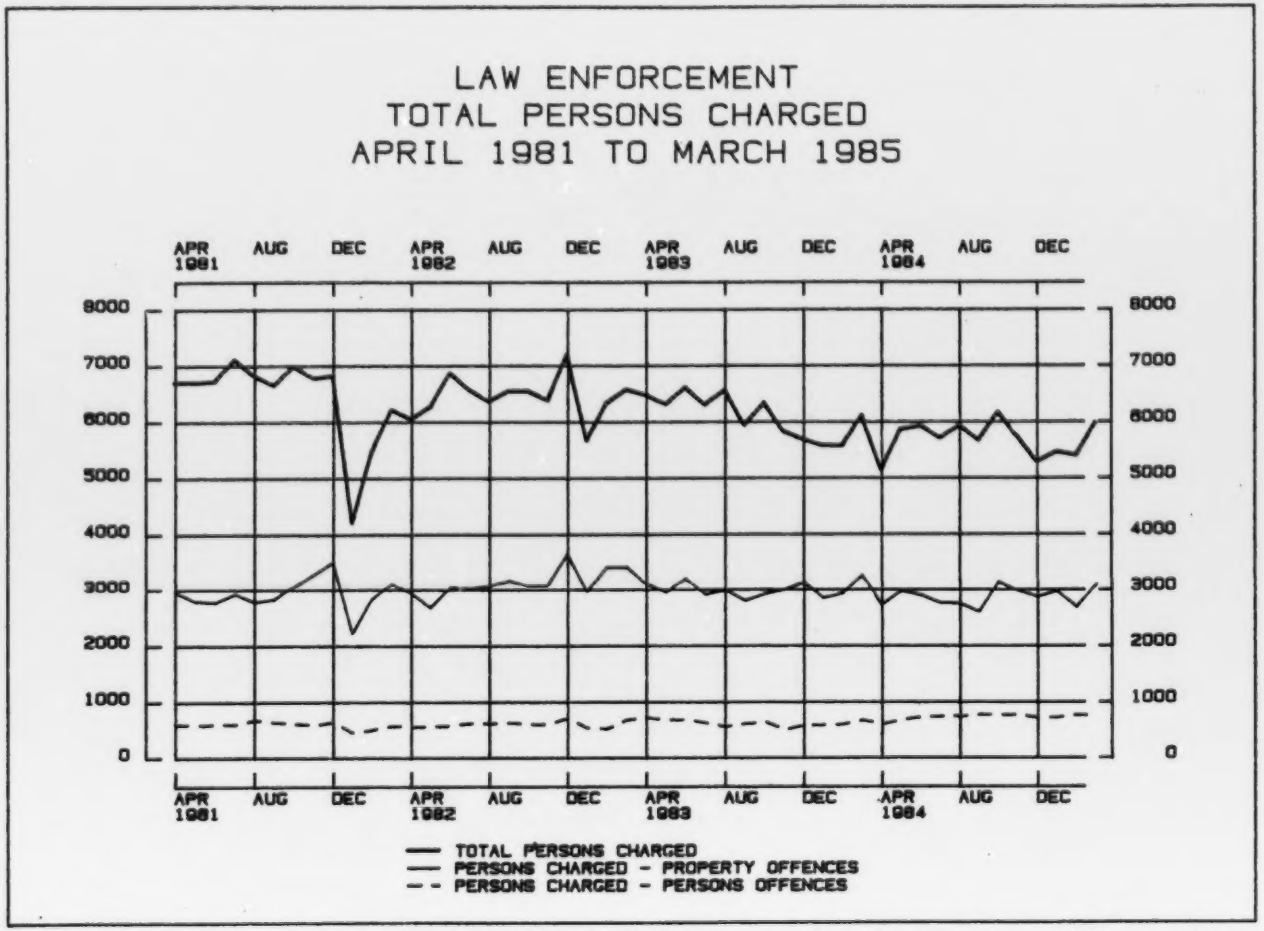
454 of the 1,274 (37 per cent) arson incidents were classified as vandalism or mischief. This category has historically accounted for the bulk of arson incidents. A breakdown of the arson incidents is as follows:

Act or Omission	Incidents	Injured	Dead	Dollar Loss
Arson for financial gain	24	0	0	952,276
Arson as a cover-up crime	125	1	2	2,662,811
Arson—political, religious motive	1	0	0	5,000
Arson for revenge, spite	28	3	0	245,642
Arson—mental disorder, suicide	24	3	1	276,821
Arson—vandalism, mischief	454	10	0	5,818,462
Arson—intimidation	3	1	0	863,516
Arson—motive unknown	305	10	1	4,697,577
Suspected Arson—motive unknown	310	10	3	6,493,041
Arson Total	**1,274**	**38**	**7**	**22,015,146**

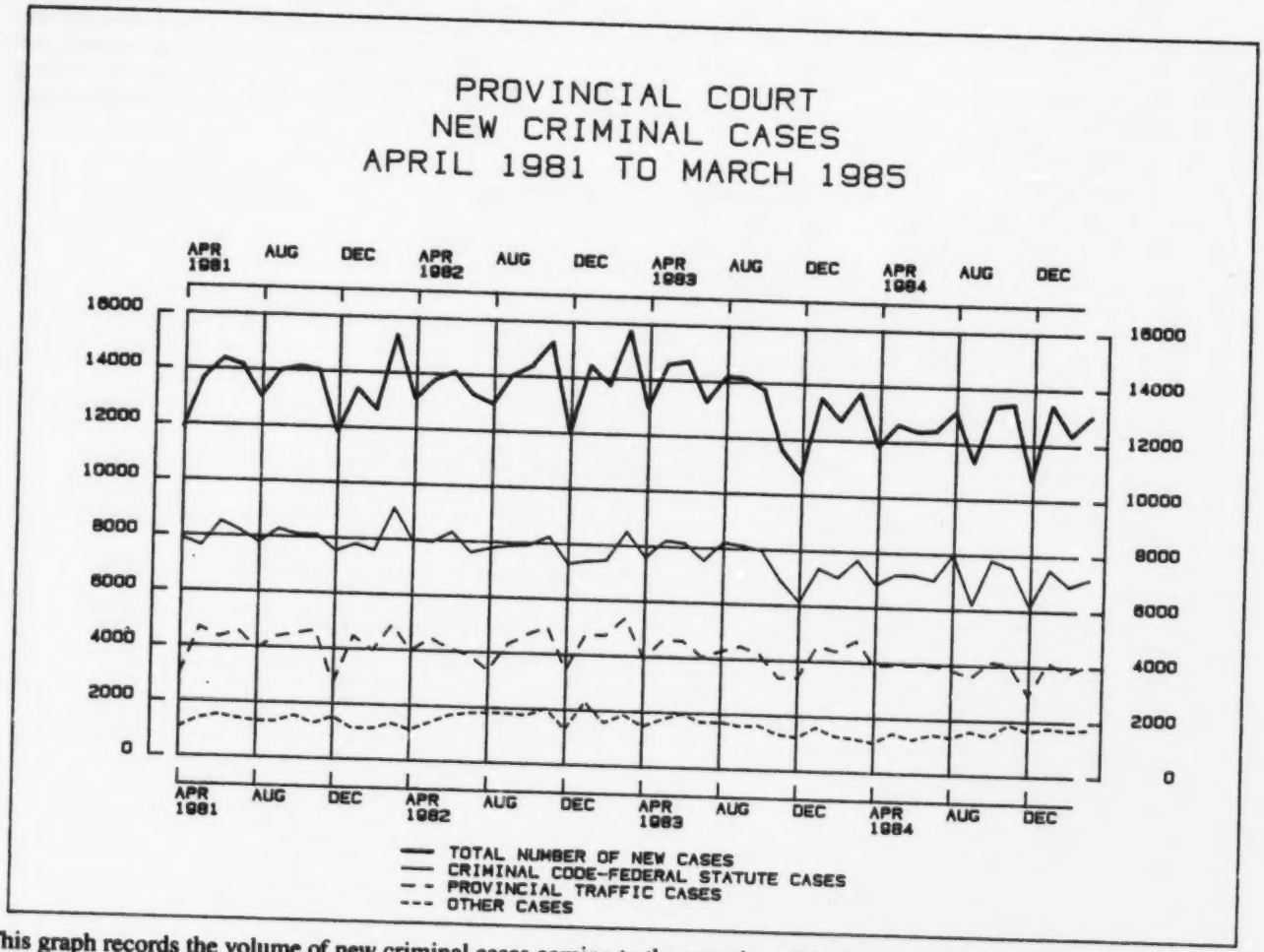
The frequency of arson is heaviest in the urban areas: 33 per cent of fires in Vancouver (city) were arson compared to about 10 per cent in the interior and northern regions.



This graph records the total number of actual offences reported, on a monthly basis, for fiscal years 1981-82 to 1984-85. The graph shows a seasonal variation with lower volumes reported in the winter months and higher volumes reported in the summer months. The total volume of offences reported in the 1984-85 fiscal year was 433,930. This is virtually unchanged from the 1983-84 fiscal year. The sub-category in the graph shows the number of *Criminal Code* offences. In the 1984-85 fiscal year, the total number of *Criminal Code* offences was 379,922.



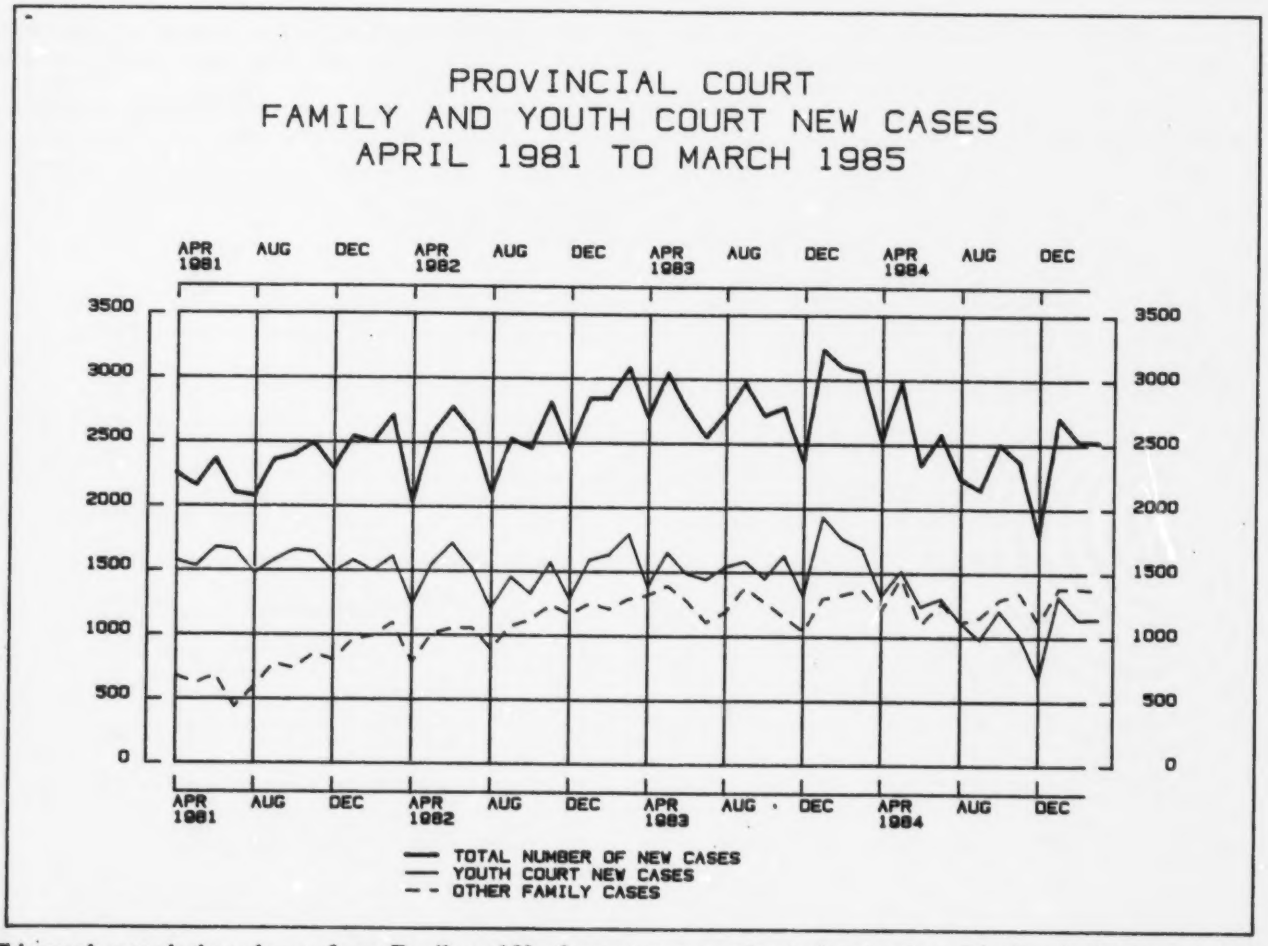
This graph records the total number of persons charged with offences on a monthly basis for fiscal years 1981-82 to 1984-85. The total number of persons charged has been decreasing slightly over the past two fiscal years. In the 1984-85 fiscal year, the total number of persons charged was 68,177, a decrease of 6.9 per cent from the 1983-84 fiscal year. The number of persons charged with property offences decreased by 4.6 per cent to 34,408 while the number of persons charged with offences against others was 8,777, an increase of 17.0 per cent from the 1983-84 fiscal year.



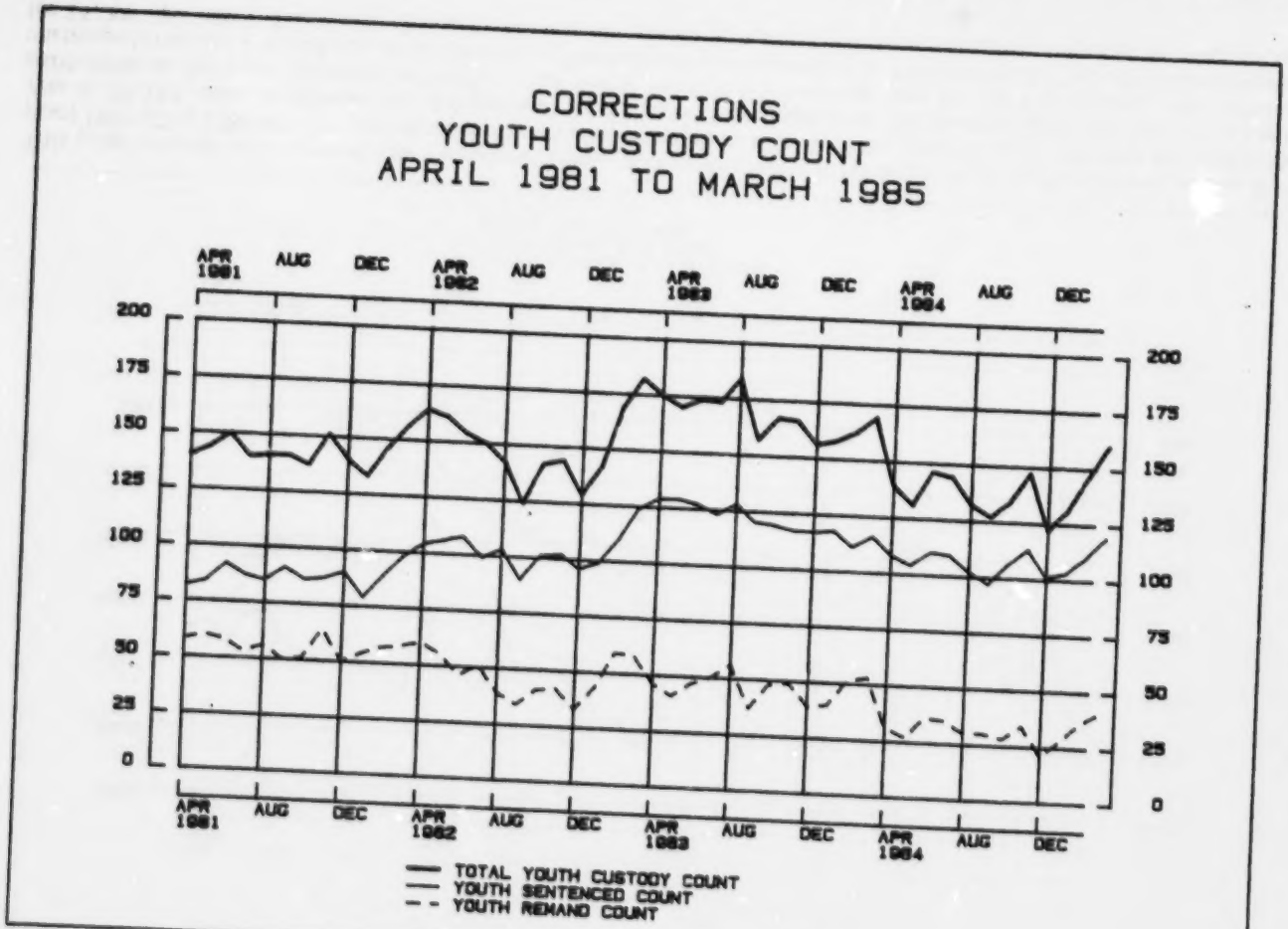
This graph records the volume of new criminal cases coming to the attention of the Provincial Court on a monthly basis for fiscal years 1981-82 to 1984-85.

The total number of new cases in the 1984-85 fiscal year was 150,014, a decrease of 6.1 per cent from the 1983-84 fiscal year.

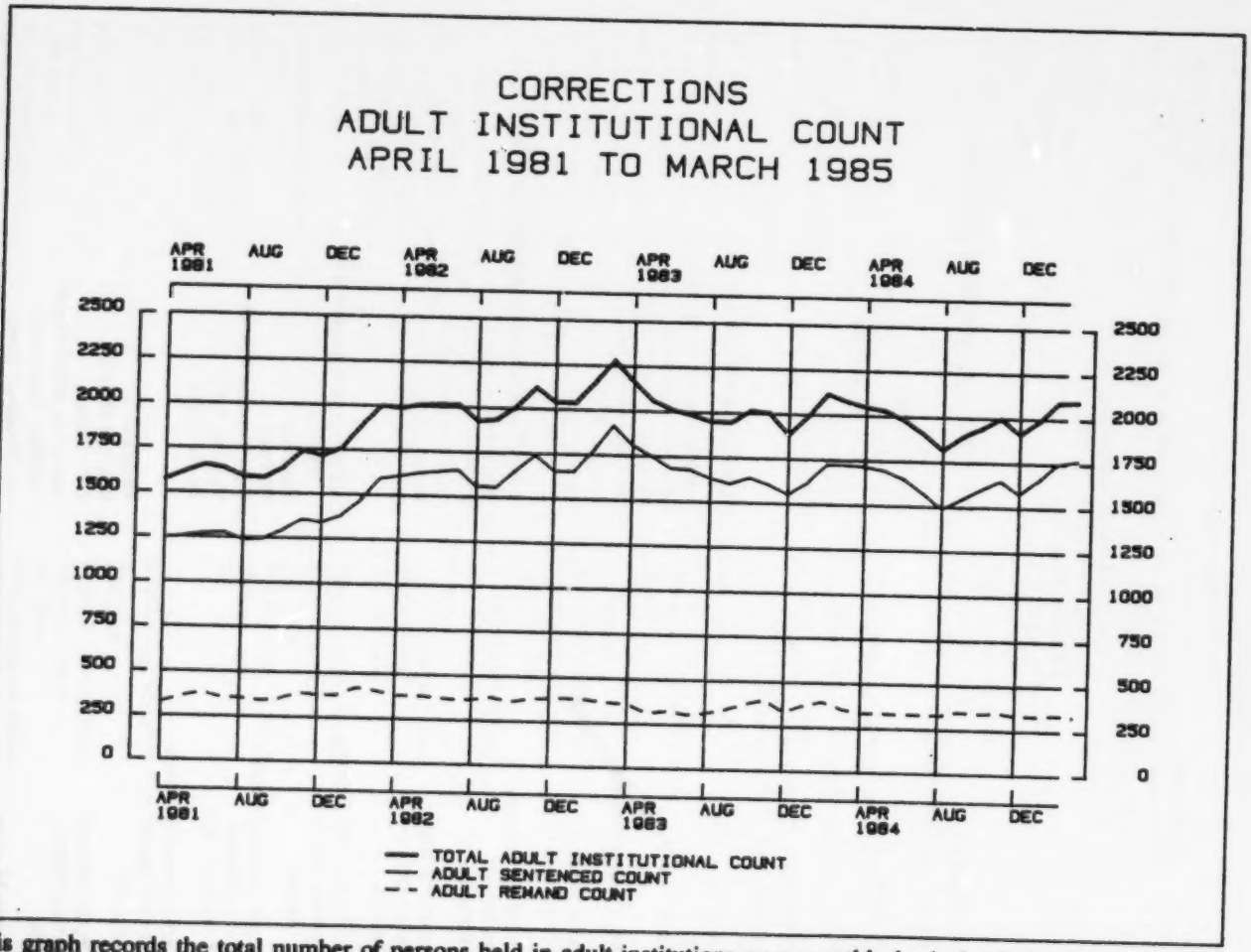
Criminal Code - Federal Statute cases accounted for 85,539 of the total number of new cases; Provincial Traffic cases for 46,149 and other cases for 18,326.



This graph records the volume of new Family and Youth court cases coming to the attention of the Provincial Court in fiscal years 1981-82 to 1984-85. The total number of new cases increased steadily up to the 1984-85 fiscal year, but declined in that year to 29,185 cases, a decrease of 14.1 per cent from the 1983-84 fiscal year. The increase prior to 1984-85 is partly attributable to the large increases in Family Court cases. In 1984-85, however, new Family Court cases were virtually unchanged from the 1983-84 year at 15,184 cases. Youth Court cases decreased in 1984-85 by 25.8 per cent and accounted for 14,001 new cases. The *Young Offenders Act* was introduced in April, 1984. It is premature, however, to come to any conclusions.



This graph records the total number of youths in institutions on a monthly basis for fiscal years 1981-82 to 1984-85. The total count increased for the first three fiscal years on this graph and decreased by 17.9 per cent in 1984-85 from the previous fiscal year. For the 1984-85 fiscal year, there was an average of 138 youths per month in institutions. Of this average, 107 youths were on sentenced status and 31 on remand status, decreases of 11.6 per cent and 32.6 per cent respectively from the 1983-84 fiscal year. The number of youths on remand status has been decreasing over the period covered by this graph.



This graph records the total number of persons held in adult institutions on a monthly basis for fiscal years 1981-82 to 1984-85. The total count increased in the first two fiscal years on this graph and decreased slightly in the next two years. In the 1984-85 fiscal year, there was an average of 1974 persons per month in institutions, a decrease of 2.0 per cent from the 1983-84 fiscal year. Of this average, 1,638 were on sentenced status and 336 on remand status.

Appendix D

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

June, 1986

Please note:
The correct mailing address for all Victoria offices of the Ministry of Attorney General is as follows:

Ministry of Attorney General
(Branch, Division, or Section)
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

ATTORNEY GENERAL
Honourable Brian R. D. Smith, Q.C.
Room 232
501 Belleville Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-1866.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
E. N. (Ted) Hughes, Q.C.
5th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-5211/387-5212

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Deputy Attorney General
E. N. (Ted) Hughes, Q.C.

Commissioner of Corrections,
Corrections Branch
Bernard G. Robinson

Assistant Deputy Minister,
Court Services Branch
A. K. B. Sheridan

Assistant Deputy Attorney General,
Criminal Justice Branch
Dennis T. R. Murray

Assistant Deputy Attorney General,
Legal Services Branch
E. Robert A. Edwards, Q.C.

Assistant Deputy Attorney General,
Policy Planning Branch
Robert D. Adamson

Assistant Deputy Minister,
Police Services Branch
Robin Bourne

Assistant Deputy Minister,
Support Services Branch
Frank A. Rhodes

INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

Director
Ken Horodyski
3rd Floor,
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-1712

CORRECTIONS BRANCH

Commissioner of Corrections
Bernard G. Robinson
4th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-5354

Deputy Commissioner Corrections
Dave Bahr
4th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-5354

A/Director of Inspection and
Standards
Stan Page
4th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-5948

REGION 1
Regional Director
J. B. Graham
Vancouver Island Region
1st Floor, Courthouse
851 Blanshard Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-1581

REGION 2
Regional Director
E. W. Harrison
Vancouver Region
401-815 Hornby Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6Z 2E6 Tel: 660-2880

REGION 3
Regional Director
A. E. Neufeld
Fraser Region
205-2580 Cedar Park Place
Clearbrook, B.C.
V2T 3S5 Tel: 852-5333

REGION 4
Regional Director
W. F. Foster
Interior Region
101-455 Columbia Street
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 6K4 Tel: 828-4050

REGION 5
Regional Director
B. G. Strobbe
Northern Region
4th Floor, Plaza 400
1011 Fourth Avenue
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 3H9 Tel: 565-6050

COURT SERVICES BRANCH

Assistant Deputy Minister
A. K. B. Sheridan
Court Services Headquarters
Law Courts, 6th Floor
850 Burdett Avenue
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-1521

Management Resources
Director
Dennis Kent
Court Services Headquarters
Law Courts, 6th Floor
850 Burdett Avenue
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-1521

REGION 1
Regional Director
Cliff Brown
851 Blanshard Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-1496

REGION 2
Deputy Director
Steve Rumsey
Law Courts
800 Smithe Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6Z 2E1 Tel: 660-2304

REGION 3
Regional Director
Don Kidd
455 Columbia Street
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 6K4 Tel: 828-4335

CRIMINAL JUSTICE BRANCH

Assistant Deputy Attorney General
Dennis T. R. Murray
3rd Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-4481

Policy & Support Services
Director
Hal N. Yacowar
3rd Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-4481

Administrative Officer
Ray Nelson
3rd Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-4481

Manager of Operations
Lynn A. Langford
3rd Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-4481

REGIONAL CROWN COUNSEL

REGION 1
Regional Crown Counsel
Ernest J. Quantz
3rd Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-4481

REGION 2
Regional Crown Counsel
Robert H. Wright
307-815 Hornby Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6Z 2E6 Tel: 660-4100

REGION 3
Regional Crown Counsel
William F. Stewart
The Law Courts
Begbie Square
Carnarvon Street
New Westminster, B.C.
V3M 1C9 Tel: 660-8700

REGION 4
Regional Crown Counsel
Peter W. Ewert
Plaza 400-4th Floor
1011 4th Avenue
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 3H9 Tel: 565-6090

LEGAL SERVICES BRANCH

Management Committee

Assistant Deputy Attorney General
E. R. A. Edwards, Q.C.
5th Floor
609 Broughton Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 384-4434

Executive Counsel
Norman J. Prelypchan
4th Floor
609 Broughton Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 384-4434

Chief Solicitor
Jakob S. de Villiers, Q.C.
Solicitors Division
3rd Floor
609 Broughton Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 384-4434

Manager Support Services
Raymond A. Thomas
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609 Broughton Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 384-4434

Legislative Counsel's Office

Chief Legislative Counsel
Allan R. Roger
2nd Floor
609 Broughton Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 384-4434

POLICE SERVICES BRANCH

Assistant Deputy Minister
Robin Bourne
5th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-1751

Policy Division
Director
Geoff Hutt
5th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-1751

Policing Programs Division
Director
Ron J. Boyle
5th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-1751

Coordinated Law Enforcement Unit (CLEU)
Executive Officer
George F. T. Moore
1190 Melville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 3W1 Tel: 660-4900

Security Programs Division
Director
Lorne M. Newson
525 Fort Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-3152

POLICY PLANNING BRANCH

Assistant Deputy Attorney General
Robert D. Adamson
4th Floor
609 Broughton Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 384-4434

Policy and Program Analysis Division
Director
Gary Martin
4th Floor
609 Broughton Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 384-4434

Special Projects Division
Director
(vacant)
4th Floor
609 Broughton Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 384-4434

SUPPORT SERVICES BRANCH

Assistant Deputy Minister
Frank A. Rhodes
5th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-5131

Finance and Administration Division
Executive Director
Gordon S. Hogg
Support Services Branch
5th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-4505

Financial Operations Section
Director
Leslie Holding
3rd Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-4343

Financial Policy and Analysis Section
Director
Alan Randell
5th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-4505

Budget Analysis Unit
Manager
Mike Symons
5th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-4505

Facilities Management Section
Director
Allan Paul
5th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-1157

Data Services Section
Director
B. A. Morton
4th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-5281

Information Services Division
Director
Ken Horodyski
3rd Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-1712

Library Services Section
A/Director
Jane Taylor
4th Floor
609 Broughton Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 384-4434

Personnel Services Division
Director
Wayne Scale
4th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-1891

Office of the Public Trustee
C. W. Foote
265-800 Hornby Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6Z 2E5 Tel: 660-4444

REGULATORY SERVICES

B.C. Board of Parole
Chairman
John Konrad
301-10090 152nd A Street
Surrey, B.C.
V3R 8X8 Tel: 660-8846

B.C. Coroners Service
Chief Coroner
R. W. Galbraith
2nd Floor, Imperial Square
4595 Canada Way
Burnaby, B.C.
V5G 4L9 Tel: 660-7700

B.C. Police Commission
Chairman
Dr. Malcolm Matheson
405-815 Hornby Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6Z 2E6 Tel: 660-2385

B.C. Racing Commission
Chairman
R. Bruce Harvey
Commissioner Secretary
Robert E. Collis
2nd Floor, Imperial Square
4595 Canada Way
Burnaby, B.C.
V5G 4L9 Tel: 660-7400

Law Reform Commission
Chairman
A. L. Close
Box 10135
Pacific Centre
700 W. Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V7Y 1C6 Tel: 660-2366

Legal Services Society
Executive Director
(vacant)
Box 3, Ste. 300
1140 W. Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4G1 Tel: 660-4600

Office of the Fire Commissioner
Fire Commissioner
Gordon R. Anderson
2780 East Broadway Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V5M 1Y8 Tel: 660-9000

Order-In-Council Patients Review Board
Chairman
Neil A. McDiarmid, Q.C.
2nd Floor
93 Sixth Street
New Westminster, B.C.
V3L 2Z4 Tel: 660-8789

Indian Policy and Programs
Assistant Deputy Minister
Robert Exell
202-815 Hornby Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6Z 2E6 Tel: 660-2430

Land Title Office
Director
J. P. Malcolm McAvity
5th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-1903

Film Classification Division
Director
Mary-Lou McCausland
140 East Eighth Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.
V5T 1R7 Tel: 660-6821

Appendix E

STATUTES
1984–85

Accounts (Certified General)
Accountants (Chartered)
Accountants (Management)
Age of Majority
Arbitration
Architects
Attorney General

Barristers and Solicitors
Builders Lien

Civil Rights Protection
Company (s. 348)
Condominium (all matters affecting powers and duties of Registrar of Titles)
Constitutional Question
Coroners
Correction
County Boundary
County Court
Court Agent
Court of Appeal
Court Order Enforcement
Court Order Interest
Court Rules
Criminal Injury Compensation
Crown Franchise
Crown Proceeding
Curfew

Disciplinary Authority Protection

Escheat
Estate Administration
Estates of Missing Persons
Evidence
Expropriation

Family Compensation
Family Relations
Federal Courts Jurisdiction
Fire Services
Firearm
Fireworks
Fort Nelson Indian Reserve Minerals Revenue Sharing
Fraudulent Conveyance
Fraudulent Preference
Frustrated Contract

Good Samaritan

Holiday Shopping Regulation
Homestead
Horse Racing

Indian Cut-off Lands Disputes
Infants
Interpretation

Judicial Review Procedure
Jury
Justice Administration

Land (Settled Estate)
Land (Wife Protection)
Land Title
Land Title Inquiry
Land Transfer Form
Law and Equity
Law Reform Commission
Legal Services Society
Legitimacy
Libel and Slander
Limitation

Married Woman's Property
Motion Picture
Municipal (Part 20)

National Cablevision Limited Transfer of Jurisdiction
Negligence
Notaries
Occupiers Liability
Offence
Ombudsman

Partition of Property
Patients Property
Pawnbrokers
Perpetuity
Police
Power of Appointment
Power of Attorney
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Privacy
Private Investigators and Security Agencies
Probate Recognition
Property Law
Provincial Court
Public Trustee

Queen's Counsel

Regulations

Sales on Consignment
Securities (s. 142)
Sheriff
Small Claim
Statute of Frauds
Statute Revision
Statute Uniformity
Subpoena (Interprovincial)
Supreme Court
Survivorship and Presumption of Death

Trespass
Trust Variation
Trustee
Trustee (Church Property)

Wills (except Part 2)
Wills Variation

Young Offenders (British Columbia

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